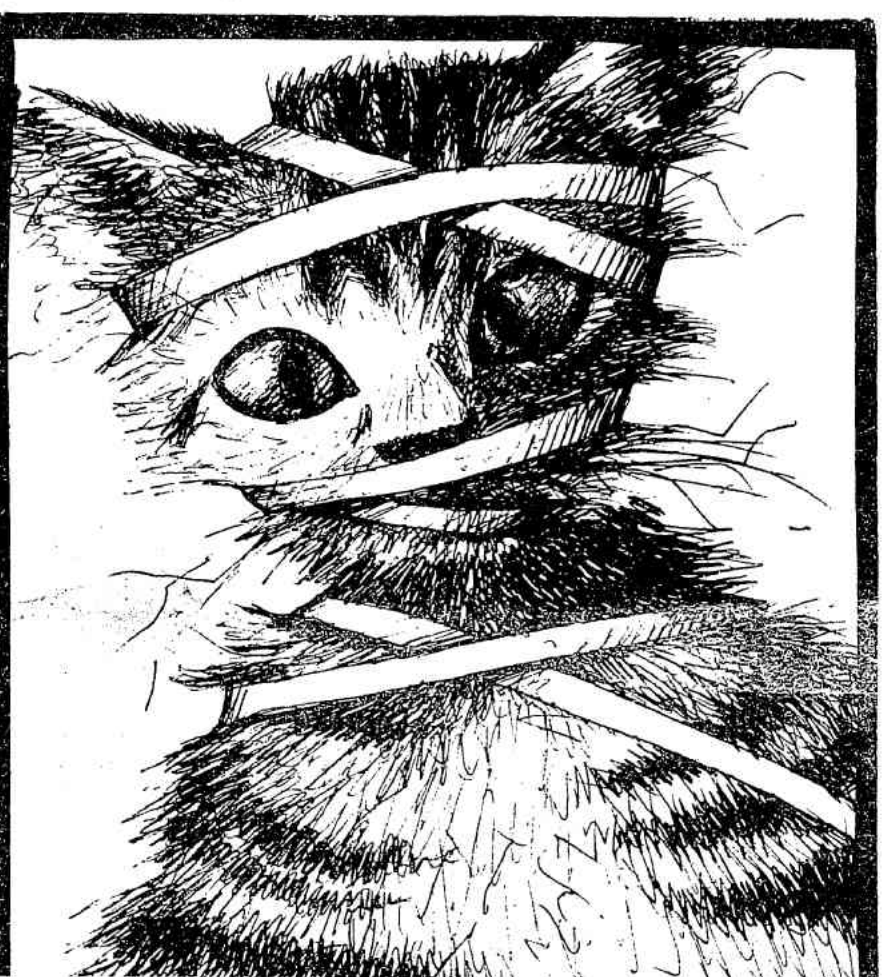
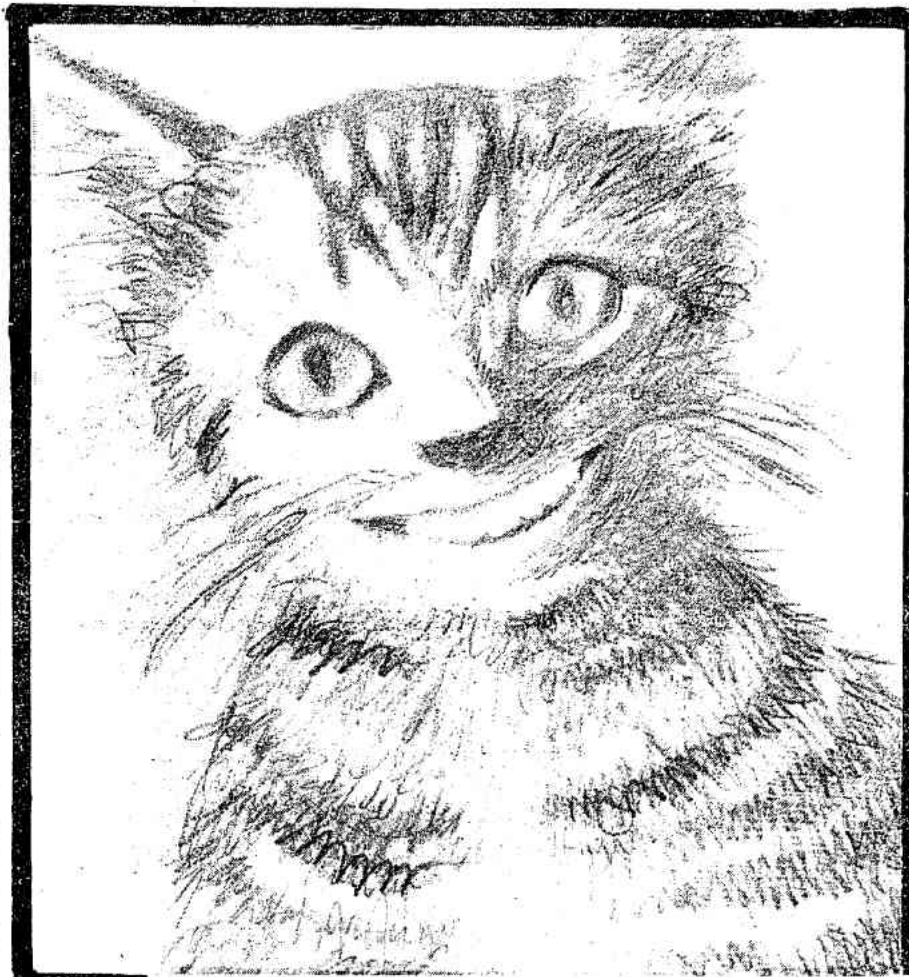


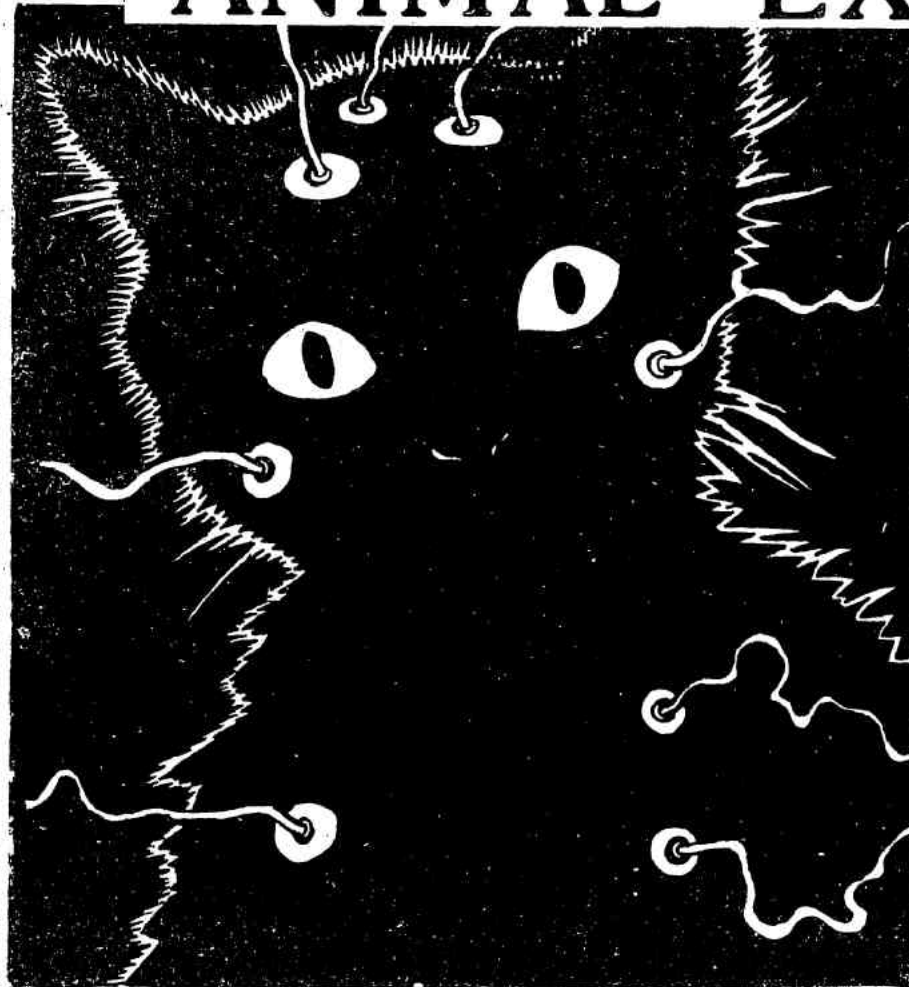
Woroni

THE PAPER OF THE ANU STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

VOLUME 33 NUMBER 6 27th MAY 1981



ANIMAL EXPERIMENTS





EDITORIAL

We begin by apologising for the delay in the publication of this edition. In explanation all we can say is that our typist went on holiday and without her skills we are practically useless.

The fees campaign is well underway now with the action shifting from the public forum to private negotiations "behind closed doors". The Education Minister, Wal Fife, has asked for a meeting with Jeff Dalton, President ANU SA, to discuss the fees/loans/TEAS issue.

This issue contains two articles which we suspect will be of interest to a large number of students. The first concerns the theft of a large number of bicycles in Canberra and the second the abuse of animals in "scientific" experiments. Both articles should be compulsory reading for all. We also present the first of what we hope will be a regular column. To be known as "Diplomatic Pouch" it will contain comment by Canberra diplomatic corps on issues they consider to be important.

At the next S.A. meeting, to be held on Wednesday 3rd June at 8pm in the Union Bistro, motions calling for a referendum over whether or not the ANU SA ought to secede from the A.U.S. will be put to the meeting. The difference between the two is that one requests that "all enrolled undergraduate students at the ANU are to be entitled to vote at such a referendum" whilst the other is silent on this issue. The point behind this request is that as things stand at present only those students who opted to become members of the ANU SA will be eligible to vote, whilst those who ticked the box on the enrollment form indicating that they did not want to join will not be able to vote, despite the fact that they had to pay the General Services Fee.

In addition to this one motion is worded so as to retain membership of AUS, the other to reject it.

Come along and vote on this important issue. Debate will probably be heated and it promises to be a good night out for all concerned.

THE AUSTRALIAN DISABLED STUDENTS UNION

A number of disabled students are trying to form an Australian Union of Disabled Students with affiliated unions on tertiary campuses throughout Australia. Many conferences and seminars have failed to do anything concrete to help disabled students. Administrations have often been oblivious to the needs of handicapped students. The Union will be formed to express the interests of disabled students and to promote their needs and special problems.

All interested people, including academics, teachers and non-handicapped students as well as the handicapped should contact:

Steven Hurd,
22, Winton Street,
Burwood, Victoria Phone 288 5690.

AFUW

For the coming two years the National Council of Australian Federation of University Women, will be based in Canberra. If you are a graduate or expect to graduate this year, you might like to go to the next meeting -

4th June in the Common Room at the Research School of Chemistry, ANU at 7:45 pm.

This meeting will take the form of a welcome to new graduates, while a panel of members will talk briefly of their careers and explain what AFUW means to them.

If you would like to know more about AFUW please ring -

Pat Stewart - Membership Officer 543882
or
Beryl Smith - Publicity Officer 863021.

ABORIGINAL ISSUES

Film Screenings

"A MATTER OF IDENTITY"
"WORDS AND DEEDS:"
"THE LAND MY MOTHER "

8pm, Thursday, June 4,
Room G7 Copland Building ANU
and REPEAT screening

1pm Friday June 5
in Room G21, Hayden-Allen, ANU

ADMISSION FREE. ALL WELCOME



PAT SORBY

Friends, relatives, famuli, acquaintances, proteges, admirers (lovers?), compatriots, soul mates, fiefs

of

PATRICIA SORBY

are invited, implored, begged, commanded
to attend a
dinner, ceilidh, gaudy, do, muu-muu, luau, nosh-up
at BRUCE HALL

on FRIDAY 29th MAY PLEASE NOTE!

7:00 for 7.30pm

DINNER - Students \$6.00 each
Others \$14.00 each.

Members of the above species attending and those unable to attend are asked to subscribe, donate, proffer, tender, imburse, make available, specie, currency, money for a gift, momento, presentation.

Diana Riddell 49 2212 or Colin Plowman 49 2690.
will be pleased to take your money.

Applications for the Dinner should be in by 27th May
Donations, however, will be welcomed up to 29th May

ALP STUDENTS CLUB

Are you an ALP Supporter? Do you really care about health, welfare and education? Come to the ALP Students Club meeting on Thursday 4th June at 7.30pm in the Union Board Room and say what you think the ALP and the ALPSC should be doing to combat Federal Government cuts. If you want details of forthcoming meetings as well as minutes for previous meetings add your name to the door of the S.A. Office.

COPING ALONE

A group for those who are living without a committed partner. You may be in the process of adjusting to being alone, after separation or bereavement. Or you may have been coping alone for some time - facing the difficulties of being a single parent, perhaps, or coping with the absence of emotional and material support from a committed partner. This group provides an opportunity to meet with others in a similar position, to share experiences, learn new skills, give as well as receive support.

Starting: Thursday, 28 May. The group will be held each week in the Group Room, Counselling Centre, from 12.30 to 1.30.
Leaders: Leila Bailey and Geoff Mortimore.
Enquiries: Please ring Jill Hardy on 2442.

ANU FILM GROUP

ALL NIGHT ROCK FILMS

The Rose
The Kids are Alright
Let It Be
Bob Marley in Concert
The Concert for Bangladesh
The Buddy Holly Story
The Last Waltz

FRIDAY 5th JUNE, 7.30pm

COOMBS THEATRE

MEMBERS \$3
NON-MEMBERS \$2

MEMBERS \$2
NON-MEMBERS \$3

'THE HARD WORD'

Canberra's newest (and only) Literary publication.

In association with 'HARD TIMES', three CCAE students are launching Canberra's only literary publication during May.

This philanthropic trio are: Helen Lewis, Rod Campbell and Kerrin Madden - 3rd year Professional Writing students.

Contributions from struggling young (or not-so-young) writers are particularly welcome. This could be your chance to gain a little recognition,

glory and, perhaps, some money (but we're not promising anything).

'THE HARD WORD' will be appearing as a supplement to 'HARD TIMES' and will also be sold separately.

Short stories (around 2000 words), articles and poetry can be sent to:

The Editors
'The Hard Word'
PO Box 279
MANUKA ACT 2603.

Editors: Liga Vasils
Rohan Greenland
Larry Anderson
Robert Patch

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A.N.U. Students' Association

Printed by Queanbeyan Age

DEMO MAY 13

Why a demo?

Good question, but it's too late in the day to answer, the demonstration is here. The union court is packed full of faces, banners, flags ready to march.

The whole crowd seems to be fidgeting, waiting for something to happen, there is a tremendous energy here waiting to be released. In any case, I can't stand still, adrenalin.

There is a real feeling of anger and frustration. We can't afford to live on T.E.A.S., there are no jobs for graduates, courses are being cut-back because there are no funds, our student union is under attack, now they want to make us pay fees/loans/God-knows-what-else.

All over Australia students have been turning out on the streets.

* May 1 Sydney students march against education cuts

* May 6 at a rally in Sydney's Chifley Square speakers stressed that Fraser's introduction of fees was another broken promise

* May 7, Melbourne 8,000 students turn out to say 'FUCK OFF FEES!'

* May 8 while attending dinner for the National Council of Independent schools at Macquarie University. Fraser is greeted by 800 rioting students armed with eggs and tomatoes

* Adelaide 3000 people packed Victoria Square to protest the latest education cuts

WEDNESDAY 13, CANBERRA A.N.U. Union Court

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The speakers have finished, the crowd is marching. The line stretches from University Avenue back to the union court. I can't count them all as they go past. I get left behind and have to ride off through the city in pursuit dressed in a latex mask and sunglasses.

The march spills across Commonwealth Bridge, takes up the whole road, all traffic is stopped. Cops are flying around like madmen on motorbikes.

People here from Melbourne, Sydney, Wollongong, Canberra, Newcastle, colleges, tech.s, other universities. The feeling is one of cold anger, no-one seems to want to chant.

Outside Parliament House there are students, pensioners, shop stewards, unionists, teachers, we have had enough/sick of the lies/ mistreatment/abuse of power.

WHO IS THIS GOVERNMENT WORKING FOR ANYWAY?
WHY ARE THEY HIDING?



The P.A. system is squawking, making funny noises. Someone jumps up on the stage starts yelling directions but there is nothing to do, nowhere to go - there seems to be some sort of confusion up there on the stage. T.V. cameras, speakers from the previous rally all trying to fit on.

Eventually things are sorted out, the music starts. Police are standing like a line of telegraph poles behind yellow road barriers, but this is no accident.

The T.V. camera swings around taking in the sea of faces, cops, tourists, missing nothing. Plain clothes cops/reporters(?) try to mix with the crowd.

From the truck-cum-stage someone announces that Bill Hayden has another engagement, can't make it. Students aren't important enough???

Shadow education minister-type person speaks followed by Labor Senator Susan Ryan. She has a tough direct manner, seems to mean what she is saying.

More speakers follow. Their words echo, bouncing back across the road.

The rally is beginning to relax a little, some yelling and laughter greets speakers.

A helicopter is chopping across the sky. Paul Carrick A.U.S. president is at the microphone. Says some nice things about loans schemes being more expensive than T.E.A.S.

By the time the 'live entertainment' begins most of the people have drifted back to their buses or to do some touring. A few are left grass-sitting, taking in the sun.

Things begin to unwind, food arrives in a van. Everyone digs in, plenty for all.

Music is playing, a song about F1-11's falling to bits.

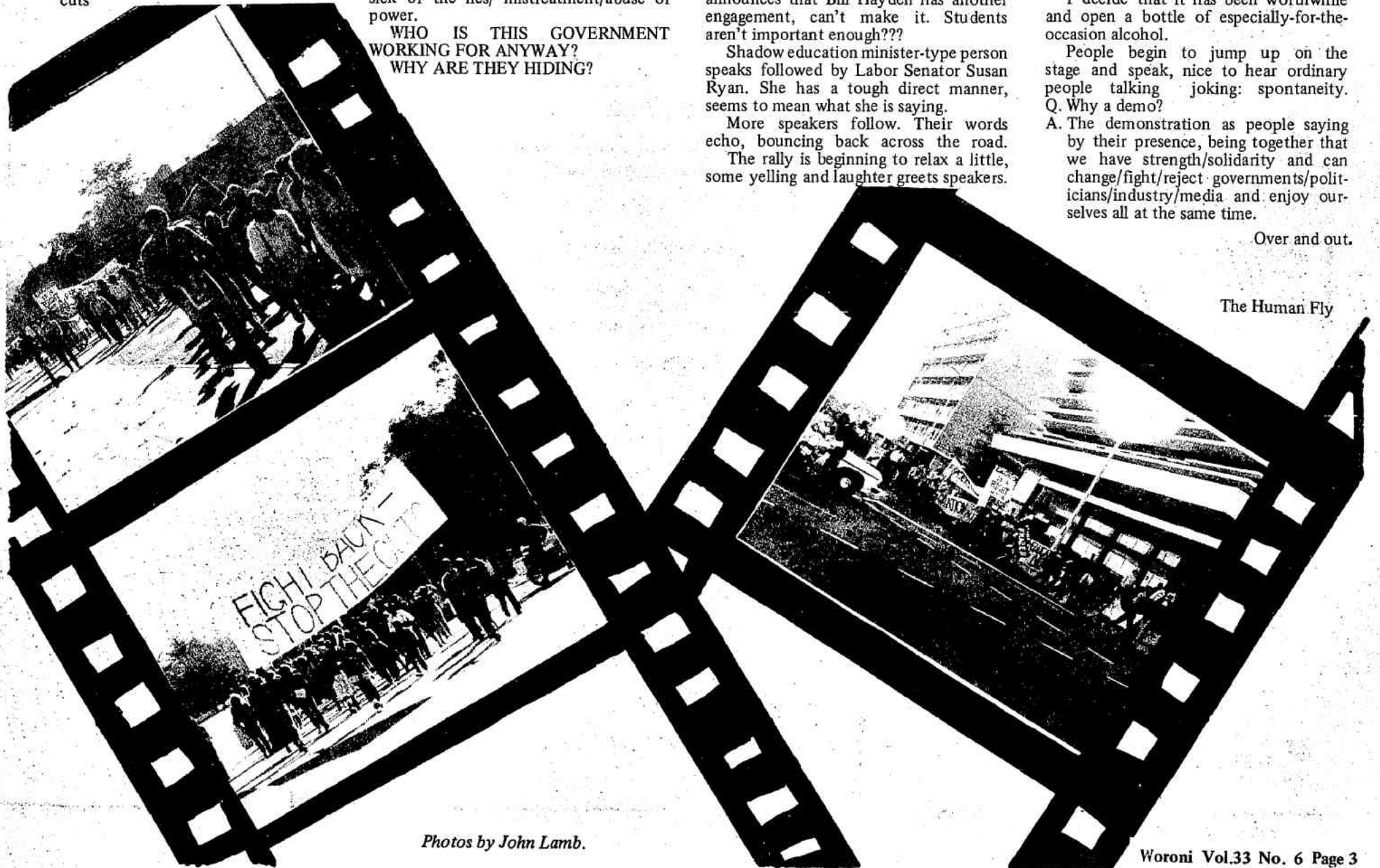
I decide that it has been worthwhile and open a bottle of especially-for-the-occasion alcohol.

People begin to jump up on the stage and speak, nice to hear ordinary people talking joking: spontaneity. Q. Why a demo?

A. The demonstration as people saying by their presence, being together that we have strength/solidarity and can change/fight/reject governments/politicians/industry/media and enjoy ourselves all at the same time.

Over and out.

The Human Fly



Photos by John Lamb.



FEES

Dear Sir,

It is rumoured that the government intends to reimpose fees for university students. If this is true, it is disgusting. I am confident that I speak for the majority of the academic staff in saying this.

Such a proposal would restrict university entrance to the wealthy. The advances made in bringing university education within reach of our poorer communities would be reversed. Many students suffer from parents who care little for university education and would not, if fees were demanded, lift a finger to help. The government appears to have little sympathy for concerns like these.

A university, if it is doing its job, inculcates skills and ways of thinking in its students. The community at large benefits from these acquisitions. Such advantages will be lost if students need to be rich in order to obtain a university education; and, of course, if fewer students come, fewer staff will be needed to teach them or to perform the research on which their education depends. Probably this is what the government has in mind; but the cultural and scientific loss to the nation will be vast. A return, perhaps, to the cultural desert that made Australia a laughing-stock overseas until a decade ago?

Colin P. Groves
Senior Lecturer.

Dear Editors,

The fees debate in WORONI has been, to say the least, superficial. All writers have ignored the positive aspects of 'user-pays' education, which exist to both the taxpayer and the student. Surely it is only the greedy, selfish students who want others to pay for their education. After all, why should the low-income, heavily-taxed worker give me money so that I can attain social levels and monetary goals far beyond his or her own? Such ideas should be insidious to all free-minded individuals. By the narrow-conceptions shown in your last edition such persons would appear to be rare on this campus.

Secondly, with the introduction of fees, our tertiary degrees will be worth far more in terms of job possibilities and employment prospects. At the moment, any man and his dog can gain a university degree, explaining the high level of graduate unemployment. Fees will rectify this anomaly by discouraging the do-bugger-all students.

Fees do not necessarily mean oppressing the rights of the lower classes and women to tertiary education. With a system of reasonably low-interest loans and relatively certain prospects of resultant employment, these groups would have access equal to that given under the present system. It is social attitudes, not the presence or absence of fees that restrict workers and women.

Do not get me wrong. I also am not a complete altruist. It is very nice having someone give me lots of free education. However, if the fees debate is to continue, let it do so with fewer cries of injustice from the retard lobby.

Yours sincerely
Peter Konigen

MINISTER ON FEES

The Commonwealth Minister for Education,

Mr Wal. Fife, is concerned that students in Australian tertiary institutions are being given incorrect impressions of new fees measures to apply from next year.

Mr Fife points out that comments have been made to the media, in some cases by people in authority in tertiary institutions, that many second and higher degree students would have to 'discontinue their studies' or would be 'forced out' because of the new fees. 'That simply cannot happen', said Mr Fife.

The fees for second and higher qualifications in universities and colleges of advanced education will apply only to those enrolling in these courses for the first time in 1982.

Those already enrolled for second and higher degrees will, therefore, find no fee-deterrent to completing what they have set out to do.

It is a matter of concern to me that so many students who entered their graduate studies with certain expectations may now believe, quite unwarrantedly, that those expectations are to be nullified.

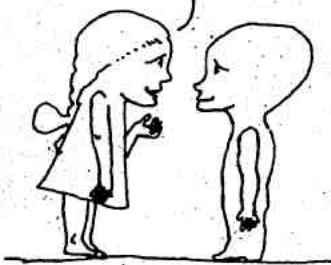
Mr Fife said that the 1982 starting point for fees for second and higher degrees had been made clear in the Prime Minister's statement on 30 April and in a confirmation which he (Mr Fife) issued to the media on 3 May.

Other important points made on both occasions were:

fees will not apply to recognised double degree and diploma combinations; students holding Commonwealth Government, university or colleges of advanced education awards for higher degree studies will be exempt from the payment of fees;

students undertaking courses leading to a first qualification at all Australian universities and colleges of advanced education will not be charged tuition fees.

do you interpret my reactions as Freudian or Jungian?



RESPONSE TO THE LYNCH COMMITTEE

EDUCATION

The Government has announced that from the beginning of 1982, tuition fees will be introduced for second and higher qualifications in universities and CAEs.

The fees will apply only to those enrolling for the first time in 1982 but will not apply to recognised double degree and diploma combinations.

However, students in receipt of Commonwealth Government or university Postgraduate awards (as of 3.5.81) will be exempt.

The scale of fees will be announced in the context of the Budget and grants to universities and colleges are to be offset to take account of fee income.

This was first proposed in 1976 but dropped after the then Minister, Senator Carrick, admitted that the cost

of collecting the fees would probably exceed the revenue. The Australian Vice Chancellors' Committee was also very opposed to the proposal and probably still is.

It is also a breach of a pre-election commitment Mr Fife gave in which he said:

"There continues to be speculation about Government plans to re-introduce fees for tertiary education. I have given an assurance publicly and I repeat that assurance, that no proposals are being considered by the Government for the possible reintroduction of tertiary fees."

Therefore the assertion by the prime Minister that tuition fees will not be introduced for undergraduate courses has to be accepted cautiously. Mr Fife has stated (25.3.81) that fees a matter for annual consideration and these new fees for 1981 could be the thin edge of the wedge as far as undergraduate fees are concerned.

The fees will disadvantage students with modest means. Postgraduate Awards are awarded on merit not need and only about 15% of Postgraduate and second degree students receive the kind of award which obviates the need for payment of fees.

Fewer postgraduate students will now enrol and their participation is essential to research work carried out in universities. Australian research as a whole will be compromised.

Eligibility for TEAS will be tightened for those students aged 21-25 whereby eligibility for independent status will be restricted to those required to live away from home by reason of geography or home conditions, and a de facto relationship will no longer be accepted as qualifications for independent status.

It was also announced that periods of registration for employment, with or without receipt of Unemployment Benefits, would now be taken into account in determining the two year qualifying period for independent status.

A Loans Scheme is to be introduced from the beginning of 1982 to supplement student income by amounts to be repayable after graduation.

the scheme is to be administered by the tertiary institutions, and changes to TEAS rates are to be considered in the light of this additional assistance.

As well, eligibility for Adult Secondary Education Assistance will be restricted to those requiring the qualification for employment.

It is clear that TEAS benefits will not increase from now on. Students will be forced to obtain a loan to supplement the already inadequate benefits.

While the idea of loans supplementary to an adequate TEAS benefit is acceptable, on which replaces TEAS is not. (This was the view of the Butcher Committee which reported in May 1977).

Loans are least attractive to those who have the greatest need for them. A student from a needy background is unlikely to incur a debt which will be repayable just at the time when he/she is going to be involved in other major expenditure (buying a house, car, etc.). Not all graduates can obtain highly remunerated employment immediately upon graduation, although some obviously can (doctors, lawyers, some engineers, etc.).

If this is an attempt to ensure that those who benefit from higher education pay for it, a more highly progressive

system of income taxation would achieve the same result.

The cost of administering the scheme is apparently to be borne by the institutions themselves, which will be wasteful of scarce resources and will lead inevitably to anomalies between institutions.

John Dawkins
Federal Shadow Minister for Education

DARK ROOM

Dear Editor/Woroni

I note that in a previous edition, one of your correspondents complained about the high price of hiring the dark room facilities (50c half a day; \$1.00 a day).

I feel that this cost is perfectly reasonable, considering the high cost to the Union of providing these facilities, and the fact that such a small number of our members make use of them.

Malcolm Jackson
Chairperson, ANU Union.

SEXIST AGAIN?

Dear Eds,

I was under the impression that a motion prohibiting the publication of sexist and racist material in Woroni had been passed at a recent S.A. meeting. Why was page 26 of the last Woroni given over to misogynist drivel?

I have no wish to become involved in a pointless argument over the views of Islam - Noormuhammad's article itself was sufficient to display the contempt and aggression with which traditional Islam treats its women, not to mention the archaic and reactionary bullshit it spews out about 'human nature' - inherent, biological, unalterable, blah blah blah. What pisses me off is your deliberate disregard for official editorial policy. The article is sexist, and as such should not have been printed. It refers to women as property - Islam permits women to go outside their houses only when there is really a genuine need for them to do so, and it constantly asserts that the 'primary function' of women is to nurse the human race - the man repeats himself to the point of fanaticism. I am tempted to do likewise in order to point out that articles like this discriminate against women by implying/stating that it is right and good that women are subject to male dominance, and to point out that they have no place in Woroni.

You owe S.A. members an apology for this little oversight... don't let us see cock-eyed articles in Woroni, because you have no right to editorship if you are going to break S.A. voting on editorial policy.

Diane Cook
W.O.C.

EDITORIAL COMMENT: Diane,

It is very difficult, though you may not think it, to draw the line between what is sexist and what is not. The editors agreed that the author deserved his right of reply to an earlier article attacking the oppressive nature of Islam. The director of Student Publications, Jeff Dalton, approved the article, so from that I conclude that he did not deem it to be against official Student Association editorial policy.



Dear Editors,

I should like to express my concern at the effectively powerless position of students in the face of changes in departmental policy. Despite the machinery of representation set up in Departmental Committees, it is surprisingly easy for lecturers and administrators to neglect to inform student representatives of controversial changes which will vitally affect students, or, further, to ignore and dismiss the advisory function of representatives.

I refer specifically to the present moves to institute semesterization within the English Department. Although this proposal has reportedly been a point of discussion between staff "for months", student reps. were only cursorily informed of this change two weeks before ratification and were given no adequate opportunity to ask English students for their reaction to this disastrous scheme.

If such representation is not to become a ridiculous sham, staff must be made to take our small degree of power seriously. Of course, representatives can constitute no force at all if students fail to take advantage of this avenue of communication, and to help us to let their voices be heard.

Denise Meredyth

Dear Editors,

Ditto Paul O'Callaghan. I believe that Woroni's policy of printing all views is commendable, and one to be supported. It contrasts favourably with the Unionews which was the student newspaper of the University of Sussex, with which I was briefly involved as an undergraduate. Unionews was a rag. The editorial board consisted of whoever showed up, which was usually the same clique. This clique eventually adopted the editorial policy that any view to the right of Trotsky was unprintable. The result was a one-sided, simply boring paper, which was so poor that it discouraged prospective writers of virtually all persuasions.

Woroni is an interesting student newspaper, due partially to the planning and effort the four editors put into it and partially to the development of debates on a number of issues. A debate implies a variety of views, so you cannot have a debate unless you are prepared to print all views.

I might, however, make a distinction between censorship and editing. Censorship, that is, the exclusion of material on the basis of political viewpoint is to be avoided. Editing, on the selective cutting and rephrasing of material on the basis of quality is to be encouraged. The editors have a right, and possibly an obligation; to edit - weed out at least the absolute rubbish, and reduce the length where necessary. Rubbish should be defined here as either bad journalism - gross inaccuracies, libel, misconstruction, defamation, irrelevance, etc. - or bad writing - atrocious English, obscenity, disgusting subject matter, boring material etc. Editing does not imply political censorship; it is simply a part of all professional journalism. The obvious danger is that an editor who cuts an article down or out on what he considers to be grounds of quality will be accused of censorship. That is the risk the editor must take, and while realizing that even Woroni editors are mortal, having elected them over must place one's confidence in their ability to exercise good judgement on such decisions.

Ean Higgins.

GOD

Dear Mr Lake,

What a pity, that such a 'stimulating newspaper' has its standards lowered by your simplistic argument against all the existence of God.

You say that because God cannot be measured in physical terms, he fails to exist. What nonsense! Would you deny that love exists? You may say that this is only a figment of our imagination, and yet it produces real influence in the physical world.

Would you deny the existence of a conscience, that 'something' which tells us right from wrong? It cannot be measured in physical terms either.

So it is with God. He cannot be comprehended by our finite minds, let alone by physical means. Yet he has a very definite influence in the physical world.

I pray that you consider the nature of God, as one who is infinitely greater than you or me, before you engage in such transparent arguments.

Yours in Christ.

Andrew Southwell.

ANU FILM GROUP

To Woroni Editors:

Several weeks ago while trying to gain entry to the Coombs Lecture Theatre to see a film, shown by the Film Group, I happened to spy a rather large amount of money in the hands of the person collecting admission. Being a raging capitalist I wandered over to enquire how much of the "green stuff" there was. "About seven or eight hundred dollars" was the cheerful reply. This set my little mind to a frenzy, \$800 is lots of green stuff, much more than I see at one time. For the first time I got to wondering just how much money the Film Group does take in, so pushing a few buttons on my trusty ever-ready calculator (with a few guessimates) I get about \$30,000! Needless to say I am now very interested in this film group.

What does the film group do with all this money? They show films! Ah, yes so they do, but \$30,000 worth? How much can a film cost? Then a friend suggested they may have to hire Coombs Theatre. A valid point. So I ring up Admin. to find out how much it costs to hire the theatre, they direct to "Joint Schools Administration". Enquiries with this august body reveals that university groups pay nothing to hire the theatre! Now if the ANU Film Group is not a university group, then who is?

At this point I decide a few direct enquiries within the Film Group would not go astray. So on the night of a screening, off to the theatre I march. Behind the desk in the foyer sits a bored looking individual with a just as bored looking assistant, tickets in hand, lounging on the steps. I approach the senior member (i.e behind the desk) of this duo, the conversation proceeds along the following lines. "Hello, I am trying to find out a bit about the film group, can you help me?"

"Well I don't know very much, but I'll try."

"How much does it cost to hire a film?"

"I don't know"

"What does the film group pay for the theatre?"

"I don't know"

"How much does the film group make in a year?"

"I don't know"
"How do I find out?"
"See somebody who knows"
"How do I find somebody who knows?"
"I think there is a committee"
"What? When? How? Who?"
"I don't know."

and so on.

While this edifying conversation was taking place people were merrily paying money hand over fist. Eventually the conversation was terminated when my informant pointed out a person coming through the door and said "Ask her, she's a projectionist, she might know" and then turned to rake in more money.

This new informant turned out to be a little more helpful. Yes there was a committee that ran the films, but it hadn't met this year and (apparently) had no intention of doing so. So who runs the Film Group? The President! Films cost about \$50 to hire. And she didn't know how I could find out where all the money went. Counting films (at \$50 a pop) doesn't seem to get anywhere near \$30,000, so I still don't know what happens to the rest.

Another point. While the Film Group is madly raking in all this money, and doing who knows what with it, they still have the gall to charge money to get in to see films. These all night screenings they show cost money (even for members) to get in. "A donation to film-making payable" says the vulture behind the desk. What film-making? A quick check through the programme shows no home-grown products. I tried again to find out something but this time nobody knew anything nor could they tell who did. Is "film-making" a slush fund? (shades of the Liberal/Labor party).

Now I know I am going to get all sorts of flak from people crying "But the Film Group is good value for money". Yes I agree, but am I (as a member) paying more than I should? Surely since the film group is subsidized by the University they should be providing the best possible service at the cheapest possible price. Does the large amount of left over money get put into productive use (or just "fall out of the hole in someone's pocket")?

And what about this "film-making"?

And, finally, how the hell do you find out anything at all about this Film Group?

Come-on Film Group heavies, whoever you are, show yourselves. Are you lefties, righties, or (god forbid) moderates?

Greg Smith

REPLY

Dear Editors,

Oh for joy, for joy - someone is actually interested in the Film Group. Yes, I shall gladly answer their queries.

Mr Smith, may I apologize for the difficulty you have had in trying to find out about the Film Group. Communications have broken down and we who are charged with running the Group have trouble restoring them. So I shall deal with all the points you have raised.

Firstly, the amount of money we take in and where it goes. I don't know how you got \$30,000, but it's a bit high. This year (which looks to be one of our best yet) should see the Group take

\$22,000. Perhaps you've not realised that the money stops coming in about now but that the costs continue until October.

Here is a very rough annual budget to show you where your money goes.

Total revenue:	\$22,000
Expenditure:	
Film Hire	10,000
Freight (from Sydney or Melbourne)	4,000
Projectionist wages (Projectionists are students trained by us)	2,500
Printing (Programme, notes, etc.)	2,000
Telephones (paid to the Students' Assn.)	500
Sundry	1,000
Theatre Equipment	1,500
Total:	21,500
Profit:	\$500

The last item is the way the ANU Film Group pays rent for the theatre. The screen, the projectors and the sound system in the Coombs Lecture Theatre are (or will be) half paid for by the Film Group and half by the University. We're still paying off a loan from the university for our half.

The figures given above are very rounded and in fact we hope to make a larger profit. Why? I hear you ask. Because we are totally independent of the ANU, the Students' Association, and the Union and we have to manage our financial affairs very carefully. At the moment we are building up a cash reserve that will see us through any bad times. In 1977 the Film Group made a loss of \$7,000 due to rapidly rising costs and a large reduction in membership. If that happened again there would be no more ANU Film Group. And another point about costs - membership prices have stayed the same for three years.

Your other main point is about filmmaking. The Film Group has a Super 8 Filmmaking outfit and editing room in the Union for the use of all members. But again there's a communication problem in telling people about it. Each year we run a Filmmaking Competition in which members can get a roll of film and a very good camera and produce their own "2001", but each year interest drops. This year we're going to try and run some film-making courses. No we can't show Super 8 films in our programme but we try to show the Competition entries at the Cine-thon in Bush Week.

About the all night screenings - the Cine-thon money goes to the Bush Week charity. The Horror and Rock Nights rarely break even but any profit would go to the upkeep of the not-used-as-much-as-it-could-be filmmaking equipment.

And one last point. The Film Group isn't as responsive as it could be to student needs because very few students have come forward to work in it. The present executive is composed of ex-students who only stay around because no one else wants the job. So if you're interested why don't you keep an eye open for notices about our General Meeting. We hope to have one in May but they take a bit of organising. Thanks once again for your interest.

Yours sincerely,
Alan Butterfield
(President)

ANIMAL EXPERIMENTS IN AUSTRALIA

By Christine Fernon.

As yet no liberation movement, other than specific groups organised around the protection of animals, have addressed themselves to the gross exploitation of non-human animals by humans. And yet, particularly today, it is obviously tied into the way we live. Over 100,000,000 animals are used in experiments throughout the world each year. In 1973, America, by itself, used at least 63,000,000 animals in experiments.

Not only have the number of animals used in experiments increased overwhelmingly in the last fifty years but the primary reasons for the experiments have changed. The significant rise in consumerism since World War II has meant that animals are now dying more for our material comfort than for our physical well-being. In 1920 over 80% of animal experiments in Britain (the only country to keep detailed statistics) were for medical purposes. In the mid seventies the figure was less than one third. Toxicology testing is now the single largest area of animal experimentation in Britain.

Another significant area of animal abuse is weaponry testing. 30,000,000 bats were used in testing just one weapon in America. In 1946 America dropped its fourth atomic bomb, this time on 4,500 animals.



A tattooed monkey is kept isolated in laboratory cage, common practice in this country.

To most people it is not self-evident that if we have rights, animals do also. But they've got no brains, or memory, or soul, or powers of reasoning say those who are disturbed by such an idea. Except for a soul, Darwin believed that even ants had every one of those faculties. The difference between humans and animals, he said, was a matter of degree not kind.

Because animals are sentient beings animal liberation groups believe it is possible to talk of them having 'rights'. Peter Singer, author of *Animal Liberation* says that to dismiss the rights of animals "solely on account of their species is a form of prejudice, immoral and indefensible in the same way that discrimination on the basis of race is immoral and indefensible."

That animals may have inalienable rights is a difficult comment to face, just as the concept that slaves could have inalienable rights was undoubtedly difficult for slave owners to face. But it urgently needs facing. Over 100,000,000 animals are dying in laboratories throughout the world every year to support our lifestyle. It is time we addressed ourselves to the morality of such a situation.

In this article I want to discuss the laboratory animal in Australia. The first thing that one notices is that no-one really cares much about them. There are no national statistics (or state statistics except for Victoria) on how many experiments are performed on animals

each year. Individual research institutes don't publish their own statistics in their yearly reports and the Department of Education doesn't collect statistics from University Research Schools. Either everyone concerned genuinely doesn't consider it worth noting the number of animals used in experiments, or, it is a deliberate plan to keep such information from public scrutiny.

The only statistics of any sort that I have come across are from an enquiry into *Animal House Facilities in Australian Universities* in 1974. Between 1970-72 Australian universities used an annual average of 864,000 mice, rats, rabbits and guinea pigs, in experiments. The university estimated that by 1978 they'd be us-

ing 1,500,000 animals annually, almost double the 1972 figure.

Not all experiments are performed in Universities, nor are all confined to the animals mentioned. The national annual figure today is probably somewhere between 2,000,000 and 5,000,000.

The enquiry also reported that almost half of all experiments were performed by undergraduates. This is particularly disturbing as these students have no ability in the handling of animals or the administration of drugs and most of the experiments are performed simply for illustration - class after class, year after year. To test the effect of heat on mice one undergraduate class at Sydney University roasted 300 mice on hot plates.

Without detailed statistics it is impossible to categorize the experiments being performed in Australia, although the kinds of experiments can be interpreted from published experiments. They don't appear to be as horrific as many performed overseas (such as keeping bodiless heads functioning), due more to a lack of money, I would imagine than finer sensibilities on our part. Most of the animals used are rats and mice bred specifically for that purpose though rabbits, guinea pigs, sheep, chooks, cats, dogs, primates and occasionally marsupials (one experiment used kangaroos) are used.

Cats and dogs are the most dicey experimental 'subjects'. It is experiments performed on these familiar and loved animals that we, the public, are most offended by. Consequently they are hard to procure. Some institutes, the ANU included, solve that by breeding their own and they are also able to obtain the unclaimed animals in council pounds. Sometimes ads are placed in newspapers.

There are no inspectors appointed to supervise the conduct of animal experimenters, nor can the RSPCA venture into research laboratories unless invited. Even if they could get in there is little legal help they could offer the animals. Farm and experiment animals are specifically excluded from most of the prevention of cruelty to animals laws.

The conduct of animal experimenters relies upon a voluntary code created by two large research establishments, the CSIRO and NHMRC. The code requires that no experiments be performed on animals except for new and significant knowledge, alternatives, (all cultures, computer models, dummies) are to be used where possible. Animals are assumed to be able to feel pain so no pain or stress is to be inflicted without considerable forethought and as few animals as is statistically acceptable are to be used in each experiment.

Admirable as the code reads it is little adhered to, particularly, and one could add necessarily, in the field of psychology. One of the most callous and useless experiments I have come across was by psychologist Margaret Pyke of the Cumberland College of Health Sciences. The experiment was performed on 42 dogs, which I suspect came from a pound. In 1976 Pyke performed a similar experiment on 18 dogs and 12 "domesticated" cats which I also believe were obtained from a pound. She wrote, "Typically the dogs were used to humans and friendly". She proceeded to give these friendly dogs large voltages of electric shock.

Once a day for six days, the 42 dogs were individually led into a special room. A starting gun was discharged near

the dog's head and the dog was taken away. The purpose of the experiment was to see how long the dogs would take to get over their associated fear of the room with a gun going off at their head.

"The gun procedure clearly upset all subjects. Dogs urinated, screamed and struggled both in the experimental room and often while approaching or leaving it. By the end of the gun trial subjects were showing clear signs of high psychological arousal."

Most dogs took 13 days to get over their associated fear of the room. Some though took longer. Dog D3 took 76 days to -

"reach the extinction criterion it had achieved in the previous experiment (the dogs, mice, cats... are used over and over again in these abhorrent experiments). This dog was extremely distressed by the gun procedure, showing signs of high psychological arousal - urination, panting, shaking. This behaviour was observed for over 40 days; the animal cowered and ran away from the experimenter in the room."

After putting the dogs through this extreme distress Pyke candidly admits that the experiment proved virtually nothing. "Generalizations from animal analogues need to be treated cautiously but there does seem to be some reason to take into account (she has qualified her conclusion three times here) the disinhibition hypothesis when planning treatment for phobias."



Psychologists do not usually go around brandishing guns at dogs. Most of their experiments are performed on mice and rats which are just as capable of feeling pain and stress and the preferred methods are electric shocks, and food deprivation or poisoning.

In one experiment 12 hours old chicks were given electric shocks to see how long it would take 12 hours old chicks to learn to avoid shock. To make sure they received an effective shock their feet were first dipped in water. In another, poison was mixed with saccharin, a favourite food of rats as well as dieting humans. The rats were then given the choice of eating the poisonous saccharin or an unpalatable food. Sensibly they chose the unpalatable food. One of the conclusions reached was that "Palatability therefore is not the sole determinant of the rat's selection of foods - toxin avoidance overrides palatability when necessary"

(ANU experiment). Three monoauralised (2) cats were given a drug to make their hair fall out and then their hearing was tested. Eight possums were caught and experimented with to see whether possums could learn how to avoid certain problems. Thousands of animals have had parts of their brain cut at to see what effect this causes. (The effect that it most often causes is that scientists discover a pressing need to further investigate with variations to the original experiment. Psychology experiments particularly tend never to come to conclusions but to generate more experiments.) Eleven rats were starved to 40%-50% of their normal

Dr M. Bedow Bayly, 1887-1961 – Vivisection is founded on the selfish principle that might is right, that the end justifies the means and that the material benefit should take precedence of moral obligation. It appeals to the basest instincts of fear and cowardice and excuses any cruelty on the tyrant's plea of necessity. Before the bar of justice vivisection stands condemned on three main counts – cruelty to animals, uselessness to man and obstruction on the path of real knowledge.

weight and kept at this level for fifteen weeks and then fed ad lib to see how they would go about regaining their normal weight. Four wild galahs were caught, caged and taught to say 'Food' (ANU experiment).

These experiments are supposed to tell us something about the human condition. I find it very hard to see what and so invariably do the experimenters. That it is difficult to generalize from one species to another is an admission you come across in the last paragraph of most published experiments using animals. Not only are there vast physical and psychological differences between an autonomous human and a laboratory rat but slight differences in experiments such as the length of runway a rat has to run to escape shock can produce contradictory results.

The benefit of these experiments is extremely limited, except perhaps to scientifically confirm basic patterns of behaviour which most of us are content to know by commonsense.

Psychologists are not the only ones experimenting on animals. The disciplines of zoology, biology, veterinary science, dentistry, agricultural research chemistry, physics, pharmacology, biochemistry and behavioural biology... all use them in varying degrees.

They are also increasingly being used in the area of toxicology. An incredible 100 new cosmetics and toiletries come onto the market each week in Britain to keep us young and beautiful and the companies multifarious and profitable. To test that the products are safe for humans 1,000,000 animals are sacrificed annually.

Other products routinely tested on animals for toxic levels include weed-killers, food dyes, floor polishes, detergents, Christmas tree sprays, anti-freeze liquids, church candles and toilet flushes.

There are three ways of testing these products, the LD 50 test, the Oraije test and the skin test. Depending on the product all three tests may be given. In the LD 50 test the product is force-fed to animals until 50% of them die. Many products are not highly toxic so concentrated amounts must be fed to the animals. In these cases it is likely that the animal's stomach will rupture before they have a chance to die of poisoning. Whether this happens or not, 50% of the animals must die before the others can be killed.

If you multiply by one thousand the pain and damage caused by a drop of shampoo in your eye you have the Oraije test. For this test concentrated amounts of shampoo (and other products) are instilled into the eyes of

animals and allowed to remain there for several hours or even days. Rabbits are preferred in these experiments as they have no tear ducts to wash away the irritants. Sometimes their eyelids are clamped apart to further prevent any interference with the experiment. The damage done to the eye is "subjectively scored according to the size of the area injured, the opacity of the cornea, and the degree of redness, swelling and discharge of the conjunctivae."

In the skin test successive layers of skin are stripped from the animal by applying adhesive tape to the skin and then quickly peeling it off. This is repeated until enough layers of skin have been pulled off. The product to be tested is then smeared onto the sensitized skin and covered by a bandage, or else the animal is immobilized in restraining devices so it cannot remove the irritant.

These tests which cause the animals considerable pain and often slow, agonizing deaths are invariably useless. Apart from the species difference you will only rarely find a person who is likely to sit down and eat fifty cans of shoe polish in one go. The tests tell us nothing about the long term effects of low dosage levels. Yet these tests, most of which are not required by law still go on. Millions of animals are tortured each year not because it is necessary, or because we need the new products, but simply so that companies can flout their concern for humanity by proclaiming that their products are scientifically proved to be safe for babies.

The testing of new pharmaceutical drugs is required by law. Here again the effectiveness of these tests are compromised by the species difference. Thalidomide was extensively tested on animals before it was marketed and even after its effects on humans was discovered it was difficult to reproduce the same

results in animals. Chickens, hamsters, dogs, cats, rats and monkeys were tested. Only in a certain strain of rabbit did results prove similar. On the other hand if penicillin had been extensively tested it probably would never have been used. Guinea pigs find it highly toxic.

It is impossible to even make a guess as to how many animals are used annually in testing new products in Australia. The Australian Federation of Animals Societies is calling for a national enquiry into animal experiments so that that kind of information can be collected, and the laws governing experiments reviewed. However that is not likely to happen for some time.

Meanwhile we can take a look at our own backyard. According to the enquiry into Animal Housing the ANU estimated that it would be using 150,000 mice, rabbits, rats and guinea pigs annually by 1978. If that figure turned out to be correct (JCSMR won't make public its figures) then the figure will be even higher today. It always goes up.

To that figure, whatever it is, you also have to add on all the cats, monkeys, sheep, chooks and other animals that the University uses. Besides a large rat and mouse colony the University breeds its own cats and monkeys. The cats, used mainly in eye research are kept at 300 strong, all the time. The few monkeys that are here at the moment are to be joined by 80 arrivals during the year.

Students are kept aware of the fact that Universities are funded by public money and it's about time we in turn, reminded JCSMR of the same fact. The Australian public (i.e. us,) have a right to know exactly how many, and for what purposes, animals are being used by JCSMR and not be fobbed off by Open Days where the only animals visible are two intact huge cattle. The use of animals

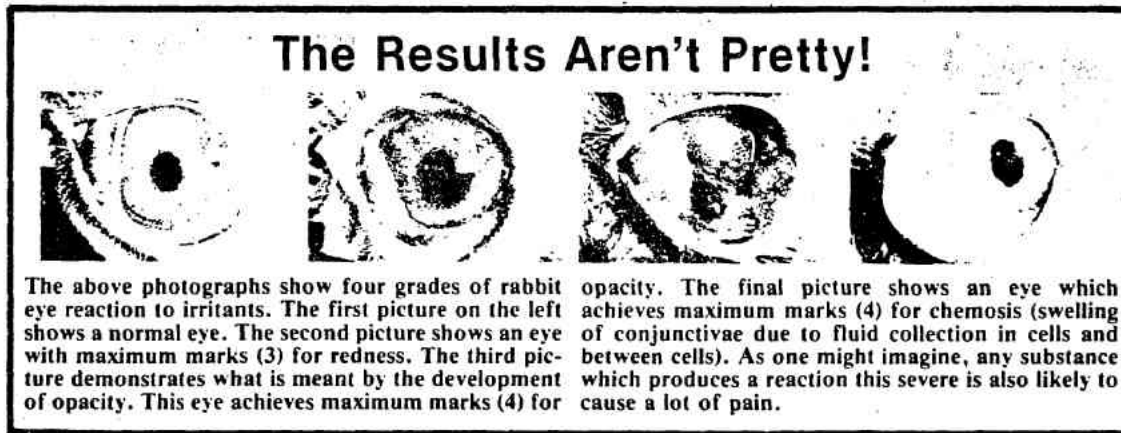
by undergraduates needs also to be examined, particularly if they are being pressured to perform these experiments as part of their assessment.

However, if we want to (at least) reduce the number of animals being used in experiments we are going to have to scrutinize ourselves as much as we do animal experimenters. As I have mentioned, the single largest area of animal use in Britain is toxicology testing. It is only really by a change in our own habits that we are going to reduce the number of animals used in this area. We can either boycott products that are tested for safety on animals. (A world wide protest convinced Revlon to find alternative ways to test their products. Animal Liberation in Canberra has a list of the few companies that don't use animals in testing toiletries) or we can simplify our lifestyle to eliminate the hundreds of gadgetry aerosol sprays, drugs, food-look aikes etc., that come onto the market every year. From the point of view of the animals' lives, our own health and that of the planet (and with the 'success' of the space shuttle Columbia – the universe) the latter alternative seems the best idea.

Mining companies are forever informing us that they are the backbone of the country (though many would report that in fact they are riding on our backs). Humans have their own backbone. If we want to continue exploiting the environment and mistreating our bodies then surely it's about time that we faced the consequences of that instead of exploiting hundreds of millions of animals each year to do it instead.

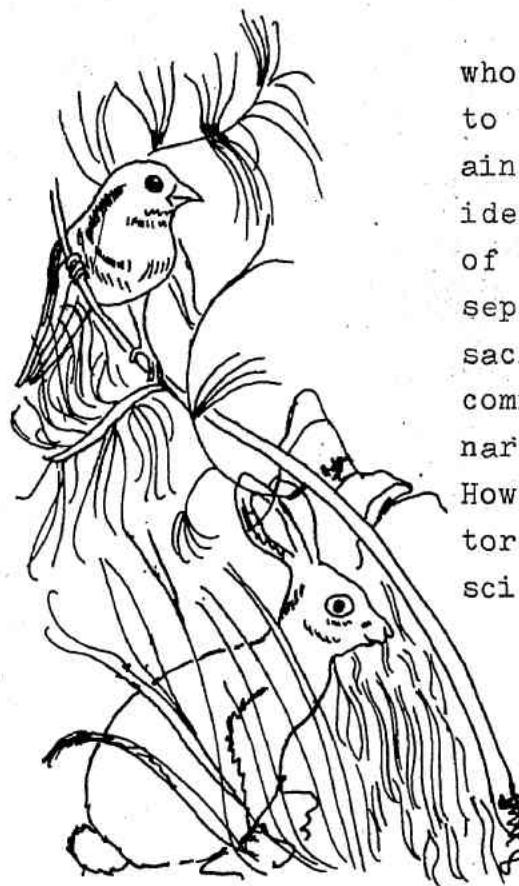
Footnotes:

1. M. Pyke 'The Disinhibitory effect of arousal on fear responses: an analogue with implications for the treatment of phobias. *Australian Journal of Psychology* Vol. 32 No. 2, 1980 p. 111-115.
2. monoauralized means having hearing only in one ear. Undoubtedly the cats were monoauralized in a previous experiment.



Those who test operations or drugs on animals or who inoculate them with diseases so that we may be able to help human beings by means of the results thus obtained ought never to rest satisfied with the general idea that their dreadful doings are performed in pursuit of a worthy aim. It is their duty to ponder in every separate case whether it is really necessary thus to sacrifice an animal for humanity. How many outrages are committed in this way in scientific institutions where narcotics are often omitted to save time and trouble? How many also when animals are made to suffer agonizing torture, only in order to demonstrate to students scientific truths which are perfectly well known.

Dr. Albert Schweitzer.



EDUCATION:

DOMINATION OR LIBERATION?

The Education Collective continues the Struggle

"There is no such thing as a neutral education process. Education either functions as an instrument which is used to facilitate the integration of the younger generation into the logic of the present system and bring about conformity to it, or it becomes "the practice of freedom", the means by which men and women deal critically and creatively with reality and discover how to participate in the transformation of their world... (Freire)

Thus education is a political process. It is therefore not surprising to discover that there is a group of students known as the Education Collective who are politically active in trying to change the ANU. No doubt you have seen our posters and literature about campus. This article is aimed at providing an insight into our views.

The present education system encourages and perpetuates inequality. Education opportunities and outcomes are unequal. Few people from working class and non-Anglo-Saxon backgrounds gain access to universities and are significantly under-represented amongst the tertiary student population. Increasingly women are getting greater, almost equal opportunities of access to education but in no sense are there equal outcomes for women (just look at the male/female staff ratio in most departments).

Such inequalities are not the fault of the individuals. They are the result, firstly, of a highly stratified system of schooling which has an amazing difference of resources between, say, Greater Public Schools like Geelong Grammar and Kings College compared to state schools in poorer, working-class or migrant areas. Secondly, it is the result of the ideologies that are taught in school,

formally and informally. This ideology is white, middle class and male oriented in its assumptions, and hierarchical, pacifying and elitist in its practice. In short, the nature of the education system is oppressive, reflecting the hierarchy of power in society.

Despite its liberal appearances the ANU is also oppressive (though not as oppressive as primary and secondary schools - it doesn't need to be because we have been well trained before university). Hierarchical staff/student relations exist at the ANU. Their effect is to limit educational possibilities. This hierarchy manifests itself in course content, assessment, decision-making, teaching relations and grading. It is worth briefly examining each of these practices.

Course content in each unit is decided by the lecturer. This is largely based on already existing definitions of legitimate knowledge such as discipline boundaries that are a product of the conjunctures between the cultural, political and economic levels of society over a given time rather than an individual lecturer's whim. Course content is often uncritical and supportive of the status quo. Questions like the position of women, power, the social context of phenomena are not asked. Too often units deal only with surface appearances rather than digging deeper to ask "why?". The Education Collective believes that these areas can be improved with a more meaningful input by students and seeks to make students more questioning of existing course content. The Collective would like to see a more critical (not accepting the "taken for granted" as dogma) understanding of society but also an orientation to actively changing the world.

Assessment, as most of us are no

doubt aware, is still most often decided by the lecturer. This serves to reinforce the course content and can also make a student's life miserable. It is an obvious area for student input since most students have a practical expertise and experience on assessment matters. 1981 has seen an improvement on the part of academic staff and students have begun to take an active role in deciding assessment. Hopefully this will continue.

Decision-making at the ANU is hierarchical and as decisions reach the highest levels there is less and less input of students and non-academic campus workers. The Education Collective believes people should, collectively and individually, control their own lives. To this effect we support more and better student representation (such as the reporting back of representatives to the student body and initiating motions). The Collective will be trying to organise a meeting of all student departmental representatives to improve the students' voice.

Teaching relations are generally based on a banking notion of education. Students are seen to be empty vessels to be filled with the "wisdom" of the lecturer, the sacred words. This hidden curriculum serves to make education a passive process and students become complacent and unquestioning. True education is an active process and involves an interaction between staff and students. Students have an important role in education that has up to now been underdeveloped. As a famous post-Hegelian observed "the educator himself [and herself] must be educated."

Grading plays an essential role in the certification of education. It serves to promote a degree fetishism, education

as a commodity, rather than education as an enlightening and awakening event. Grading represents the ultimate in unequal staff/student relations as staff sit in judgement of students and knowledge and there is not even a court of appeal. Education should be a worthwhile experience and not a meal ticket. Grading is a fetter on "real" education.

All this indicates that education at the ANU, like that throughout most of Australia, is far from perfect. The Education Collective believes that the current situation can be remedied and improved. One of the main ways this can be done is through students taking an active responsibility for their education. This will not only serve to improve the ANU as an institution it will also help to challenge the legitimisation and continuation of the present unequal order.

The Education Collective is not hopelessly Utopian however. While we have ideals (everyone should) we recognise that there are limits to what students can do on one campus and in a structurally unequal society. For this reason we seek to link up with groups on other campuses and off campus.

Any group that is serious about change needs strategies to achieve its aims. The Education Collective seeks to build up a core group of education activists. Our regular meetings and activities are designed to encourage students to get involved. So far this hasn't been very successful - YOU HAVEN'T TURNED UP. This can be remedied since we meet every Tuesday lunch (1 pm) in Copland G20, and it's well worth the visit.

In order to effect change we need to raise consciousness about education issues. The Education Collective seeks to do this through posters, leaflets, the Woroni Higher Education Supplement and hopefully guest speakers. Raising consciousness is not enough, it is important to create a visible opposition to continue this tradition. This is done through alternative institutions like study co-operatives and the Counter-course Handbook and by mobilising discontent.

Fundamentally the Education Collective believes in student initiative. We have faith in democracy - that people can think and act responsibly for themselves. Too often people are manipulated by political figures, the media, the state and big business. The Education Collective is not interested in manipulating students to some ideologically correct line. We want students to act for themselves. While we modestly admit to having some expertise the Education will only work with students not on behalf of them.

The Education system needs change at all levels (as does society). It needs to be more open, accessible and equal. There should be a more active and questioning style of education and this requires changing the internal power relations of education. Students must take an active role in their education and in their everyday lives to make these things more equal and worthwhile. The Education Collective is participating in this transformation. Why not join us?

Education Collective meeting Copland G20, Tuesdays at 1pm.

Bill Redpath
(Member of the Education Collective)



PISSUP PLACE

By IAN BOREDOM

I make no excuse for turning my amazingly see-all eyes on the pubescent publication of the wriggly little rat-bag students, namely the Canberra Times. The crafty, conniving editors appear to have declared war on my status as mentor of Canberra society. Who knows, perhaps the lilly-livered-lesbians marxists who run the Canberra Times will someday plot the overthrow of our real newspaper, 'Woroni'.

It was with much relief that I tip-toed out of the Canberra Times last week without being assaulted by brigands and thugs belonging to that haven of bedungarced leftists philistines who inhabit the upper echelons of the sub-editor's office.

I was invited to address a meeting of journalists at the Canberra Times and was asked to talk upon what makes me such a wonderful and wildly woolly writer. The editors, however, saw fit that 'mum' had to be kept to protect my frail and pale body from abuse by those 'heavies' who, incidentally, support the disruptive elements of society which attempted to march last Anzac Day. The extremists were no doubt, influenced by RSL and Hodgmanite elements, most of whom came from interstate to disrupt the March. It is these groups which seek to poke their papist pointers into the dainty and dignified commemoration of Australian military blunders, but also sought to tear me limb from limb for daring to tread on their own sullied carpets, burnt brown with the ash of marijuana joints.

Disguised as my husband, I was able to leave the premises intact. It is a sorry state indeed, when clean cut, wash-behind-the-ears journalists like myself, have to resort to baggy army trousers and an unshaven hue in order to visit what is supposed to be the centre for intellectual liberality, the Canberra Times.

The Case For Clean Pulp

While on the subject of cats, I note with suspicion that the Ayatollah sub-editors print with alarming regularity, the mundane and factual stuff we expect to find in the commercial media, the kind of thing we could turn to any day of the week and read in Woroni. The Canberra Times should throw caution to the Vice-Chancellor, ignore threatened retribution by the forum of repugnant and un-haired pre-school undergraduates, and should print all the obscenities they can before they too, are engulfed by the real world of sabre-toothed tigers. After all, who in their right minds would take a libel writ on the publisher of the Canberra Times. Only those, I would venture to say, who have no foggy jolity through which they can recognise the true and vile, disgusting, really nasty evil little minds of the undergraduates who adulterate good clean newspaper pulp with defamatory slogans such as "Ian Boredom sucks Wombats!"

I now turn to the copy of the Canberra Times which, again incidentally, I had to crawl through the cover of darkness and steal from that citadel of radicalism, the Times' Braddon offices. I open the cover, expectant of the rude rubric and revolutionary script, liberally adorned with explicitly detailed graphics of what would never pass for vogue in the Woman's Weekly! But what do I find? Waterford Jake writing dreary prose about the ANU Cryonics Society Meeting where he fell asleep and woke up 2000 years later! Then Raver Gay Davitson slopping ink on paper about some unenvied author speaking rubbish at the National Press Club. Then, horror of horrors (and here goes my chance of a cadetship on the Canberra Times) Jenny Wren Smyth's story on the facts behind the tragic death of the Chancellor's petunias during a June frost. But my eye balls plopped out of their sockets when I saw the unmistakable efforts of Priory Jeff on the inside page. Good God! Just who do they aspire to be? Woroni?

No, I say that the place for a good student newspaper is in the dank, dark confines of a bin. Well, let's face it. Only 3,000 Canberra Times get shoved in the bin compared to the 44,000 Woronis which bite the dust daily!



Irrelevant photo

WANTED ! TERRITORIAL GVT

Amid the protests against the reintroduction of fees and the replacement of TEAS by a loans scheme, students at ANU may care to consider the effect of the Lynch Committee's cuts on Canberra - for example the abolition of fair rent determination, the total deregulation of real estate agents and the sale of the publicly-owned Belconnen Mall - and the fact that these changes were made without any consultation with the people most affected or with their elected representatives in the ACT House of Assembly. This has increasingly become the normal course of things in Canberra, two other recent examples being the removal of the Assembly representatives from the Capital Territory Health Commission along with the elected representatives of staff members (a recommendation of the Jamison Committee) and the notorious amendment to the Traffic Ordinance which resulted in the arrest of women attempting to march on Anzac Day, and which was passed without any community consultation (except with the RSL). Concerned citizens of the ACT who would prefer to be governed by representatives accountable to them rather than by a man accountable only to the electors in Denison in Tasmania voted at a public meeting on 6 May to form a committee to press for Territorial government before the next House of Assembly elections in June 1982. If you have any views on Territorial government and how to achieve it, the committee's postal address is P.O. Box 1062, Woden, or you can phone the convenor on 58 4023.

MENDELSSOHN REVIEWED

Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto is a smoothly flowing stream of rich, youthful beauties. We are constantly being confronted with fresh loveliness. The moods of the Concerto vary, but it never becomes stern or deeply philosophical; it never escapes the youthfully poetic form of expression which is characteristic of Mendelssohn. From beginning to end it is crystal-clear in form, texture, and emotion.

Yet for all its free flood of lyricism, Mendelssohn's Concerto has undertones of philosophy. The beautiful theme with which the work begins is faintly Beethovenian - or perhaps Mozartian, for there is pathos hidden away in its loveliness. This mood continues in the broad and emotional theme which follows. With the arrival of the second theme a new mood descends, and the music becomes touchingly devotional. (Beethoven in the same mood is rarely touching; even in the slow movement of the Pastoral Symphony there is a certain hugeness and urgency.) The beginning of the recapitulation is magical; we are suddenly reminded of the beautiful first theme which we had for a moment forgotten.

The mood of the second subject returns in the lyrical *andante*. Mendelssohn turns inward and the result is pure song - song that is warm and homely, not angelic. In the passage which bridges the second and third movements the theme which began the work is recalled, but it has now lost all hints of pathos, and has been suffused with the lyrical warmth of the *andante*. One senses in this passage a flush of inner anticipation which is a prelude to the extrovert finale.

The third movement is typical of Mendelssohn in its light and fairy-like quality. The faint misgivings of the first movement and the warmth of the *andante* are all forgotten in the confident and joyous sweep of the finale. The solo violin enthusiastically states a number of refreshing and vigorous themes. This movement is not frivolous, nor is it an anti-climax after the sweetness and beauty of the movements which precede it. Its mood is simply more that of the extrovert and it allows itself less pathos. Mendelssohn's refreshing beauty is constantly present from the moving beginning to the vivacious end. Yet Mendelssohn's music is too easily dismissed as simply 'refreshing'. Though it doesn't thrust deep notions at the listener, it holds them somewhere within it. It is full of charming poignancy.

FOR SALE

PIONEER STEREO HEADPHONES

Brand new Pioneer SE 5 headphones Little used.
cost \$45, but will sell for \$25. Contact Rohan Greenland,
Bruce Hall, Room E49 or at the Woroni Office upstairs
in the Union Building.



Students march on Parliament House
13th May 1980.

Photo by N. Clark

Reporter Rout's Roundup

Nero is said to have fiddled while Rome burned. In analogous circumstances the ANU Council amends the Academic and Ceremonial Dress Statute.

(The first five readers to point out that Nero did nothing of the sort will receive a series of free violin lessons from Rohan Greenland, with a John Denver record thrown in for those correctly identifying Nero's instrument as the ukelele).

Someone (Aldous Huxley?) once remarked that religion is the price which humanity pays for being intelligent but not intelligent enough. The Graduation Ceremony is a religious celebration for the very intelligent. It fails to deliver the excitement of seeing the Chancellor stoned and crucified, does not offer the hygienic advantages of having ones feet washed by the Vice-Chancellor and certainly lacks any of the financial restraint exercised by those catering for the Last Supper; but on the other hand it seems to last into at least the third day.

At which point I should explain why this report on the Graduation Ceremony was started over Easter, days before the ceremony. Partly I am adopting the approach of the University's excellent administrators and committees by writing without witnessing principles in proportion. The other reason is that I omitted to hire the appropriate fancy dress in time (and besides I can think of more useful directions in which to allocate ones resources, for instance pursuing loose women and giving them copies of the Old Testament); hence I won't be at the ceremony so it doesn't really matter when I write about it.

The fancy dress referred to is that laid down in the aforementioned Academic and Ceremonial Dress Statute. This is a pompous little document drafted by pompous little men which lays down the colours and widths of stripes to be worn by the various species of graduate and the shapes of their gowns, heads and mortar boards.

Our academic gowns, incidentally, are decreed to be the same shape as those worn by Cambridge graduates, which makes you wonder how Cambridge defines its gowns. It is, of course, not sufficient to merely list colours — a description like "bright crimson" may leave little scope for the imagination, but to state that a Bachelor of Science shall wear a green stripe leaves the way open for grubby little science graduates to shuffle in wearing all manner of greens (schist-coloured shades for geologists, botanists in leafy greens, Green's Functions for mathematicians). Unfortunately the University bureaucrats have copped out here also, referring the reader to the Oxford Colour Dictionary. It would show much more inspiration to require the hood of the science graduate to bear a stripe "the colour of the Chifley Library lawns in early October".

I have been able to construct the likely course of the graduation ceremony from a hazy report given by someone who attended last August's ceremony (for fun, not to graduate).

The show opens with the entrance of the academic procession — almost everyone in it, it might be noted, is there by virtue of holding some position acquired by political clawing and scratching rather than by academic merit. The Chancellor, wearing Balmain colours (or Richmond colours if he's from Melbourne) starts proceedings with a Bing Crosby medley.

Then to the part which the mums have all been waiting for — the conferring of rolled-up pieces of paper which confirm that little Johnny or Jane has wasted the best years of his or her life learning a lot of useless, irrelevant and sometimes incorrect information which won't do him or her a scrap of good in the Employment Market in comparison with six months' work experience. But he or she has had fun getting it, and moreover is now a Better Person.

(It is probably bad planning to put the conferring of degrees on so early. The mums may get restless and start conversing, or leaving, or rolling Jaffas down the aisle during the speeches which follow).

The Dean of each Faculty introduces the Faculty's graduates by explaining the standards required by the Faculty (any Dean worth his/her entertainment allowance is willing to talk about his/her Faculty for hours on end at the drop of a mortar board). The Chancellor says words to the effect of "I accept this" which shows that Sir John hasn't been near most of the ANU's departments for some time and that he doesn't know how to say "I accept this" in Latin. The graduates then jog through, raising their mortar boards to the Dean as they

hurry past and catching degrees poked at them by the Chancellor who takes them from a conveyer belt behind the curtain. PhD graduates are required to grovel at the Chancellor's feet to show that they are not after his job.

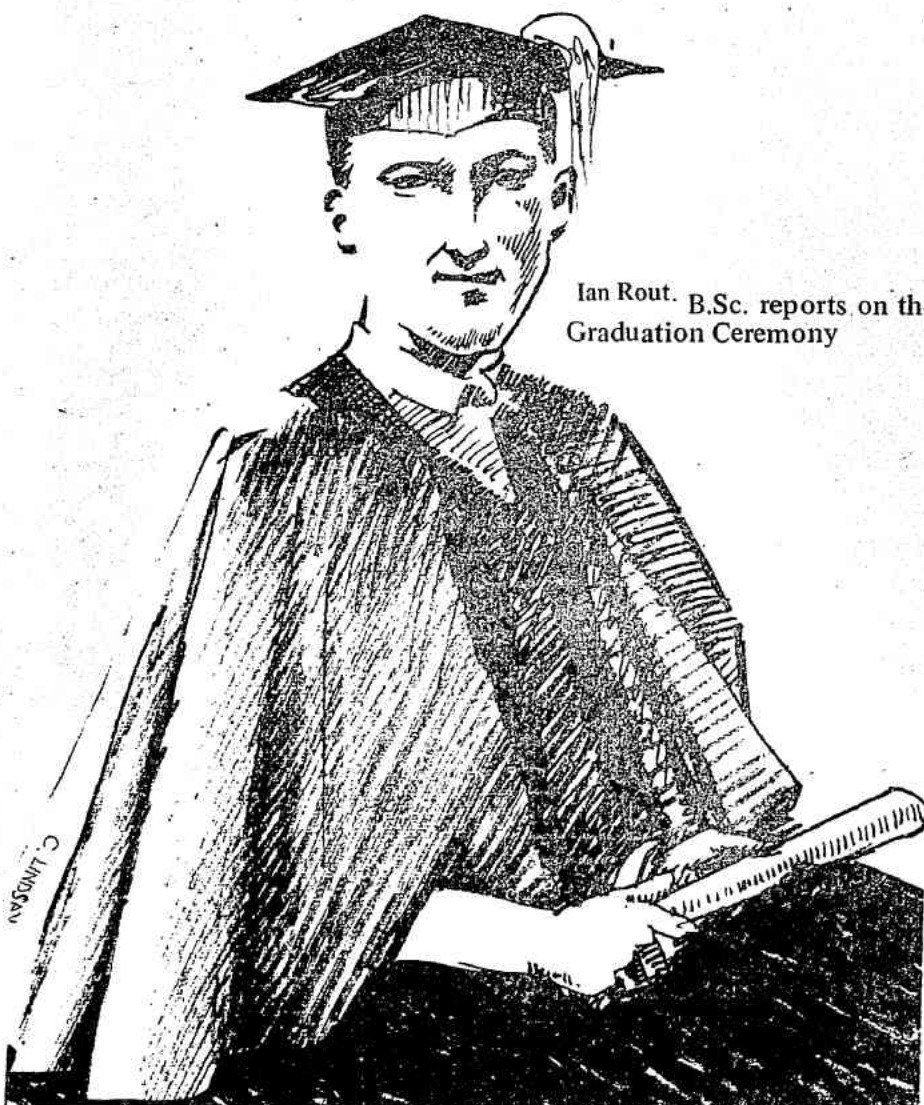
The Dean is, of course, displacing his/her own millinery at a tremendous rate in response to the graduates, and the action has been known to cause Deans to levitate several centimetres from the platform. It has been shown (not at the ANU) that a Dean in an academic gown spouting sufficient hot air is aerodynamically stable and capable of prolonged flight, no ANU Faculty has ever produced enough graduates to prove this experimentally.

After watching all those other people's much less talented children getting degrees, the audience might expect to be let out and set upon the cucumber sandwiches and lukewarm tea. Wrong — next up is the parade of honorary degrees, for people who have had the sense to go out into the world and achieve something instead of shutting themselves away and wasting their time earning real degrees (or who have friends on the Honorary Degrees Committee).

Each honorary degree recipient is introduced by someone who seems unable to stop talking about the recipients many outstanding qualities and achievements. After the degrees are awarded, one of the people receiving them tells the audience, on behalf of the others, what good work the University does, what an honour it is, how he/she doesn't mind cutting short his/her holiday on the Gold Coast to be here, and so on. (Last August a second person made a show of begging permission to speak also — of course it had already been decided by the organisers that this would be granted and the audience was not even allowed a show of hands, let alone a recount. Having acquired his mandate he reportedly spoke for thirty minutes on how standards had declined since he was young.)

Recently I reported that Prince Charles (in Australia at the time of the ceremony) was to receive an honorary Doctorate of Medieval Danish Literature for his observations of growth patterns of common lawn grasses. He was unable to attend as he had more observations to make, but I'm sure you will have found his replacement satisfactory.

Dr Arnold Smzqrt, son of a Canberra taxidermist, was to have taken over the business of his father (runner up in the 1936 World Taxidermy Championship) but perceiving it to be a dying profession he ran away to the ANU at the age of 32. He failed Accounting I four times and English I twice and withdrew from



Ian Rout. B.Sc. reports on the 1981 Graduation Ceremony

The Show Must Go On



Geology AO1 in eight consecutive years. He was also outstanding in sport, receiving a half-Blue for disco dancing, seven-ninths of a Purple for cross-country egg-and-spoon racing and a thirteen match suspension for biting off an opponent's ear in a scrum. Leaving the ANU with one point (a High Distinction in Statistics A11) and a reference from the Dean of the Science Faculty, he worked his way up to become, a year later, Chief of the CSIRO's Division of Biological Warfare Research. He also served as a submarine commander in the Swiss Navy, corrected the grammar in all of Shakespeare's plays, won half of Western Australia in a game of Snap and led the prosecuting counsel at the 1977 Mudgee Witch Trials.

The honorary degrees are followed by a speech from a University personality, such as the Director of the Research School of Physical Sciences who calls for more money to be spent on research into physical sciences, or the Dean of the Faculty of Arts who has nothing significant to say, or the Chairman of the Board of the Faculties who makes the same speech every year.

And so, after many thousands of words, the ceremony is over. Parents and graduates shuffle to the exits stretching their cramped and aching limbs and stagger into the foyer with their precious scrolls for eternally damning photographs and a lethargic struggle at the refreshments table. Then out into the tepid sunlight and around the campus, graduates still in their crumpled gowns, pointing out the features of the ANU to their parents with waves of their degrees.

Has it all been worth it? Three or four years of studying into the night, head bowed over textbooks and coffee cups, the stress of three-hour examinations, the battle to subsist on minimal incomes, the sneers of academics and the nervous sweating through term and semester breaks awaiting results. They were the best years of our lives — apart from the silly Graduation Ceremony.

At the time of writing The Canberra Times is still publishing letters for and against the denial of a right to march on Anzac Day to a group of women protesting against rape in war. If nothing else, the actions of the Minister for the Capital Territory and the R.S.L. in amending the ACT Traffic Ordinance specifically to try to prevent an proposed peaceful demonstration (nobody believes Hodgman's claim that radical Marxist lesbian agitators from Sydney were responsible for the march, do they?) have divided the ACT community. The polarisation and deep bitterness which their attempts to restrain the demonstration produced will continue to affect this community for a long time. This article examines developing polarisation in Australian society. The present government seems bent on suppressing opposition. Even when a group like Women against Rape in War declares its intentions to be non violent, not disruptive, the government (and the conservative forces which prop it up) assume that there must be confrontation, and most probably a violent confrontation. In its dealings with the union movement the government has shown a similarly belligerent attitude: the spending of millions of dollars of taxpayers' money on a campaign against the 35 hr week is only one recent example. In that context, the government's attacks on businesses which agree to a 35 hour week are akin to the shooting of deserters in wartime. The government and the large business, mining and grazing concerns which run this country, seem to be gearing up for a war effort, with clearly defined battle lines (e.g. right to march, 35 hr week, and a determination to crush opposition by violence if necessary. The use of police to prevent marches in Queensland, W.A., and now the A.C.T. is one example of violent tactics. Threats to call in the armed forces to stop strikes is another, threats to sack public servants who engage in any industrial action another, armed convoys into Noonkanbah to drill on sacred sites another; this government's continued support for police and military spending seems no coincidence.

Why is it that increasingly the pretence that ours is an open, free society is being deliberately ignored? It seems to be an indication that the ruling powers of our society are in deep trouble, enough trouble for them to be frightened into these violent tactics. It is very hard for us to know exactly what is happening to our economy — most of the statistics and analyses we would need are not produced or are kept from the public. But there are some indicators we can use. Unemployment, for example, continues to rise, and in particular youth unemployment. (Isn't it significant that the Lynch committee decided to stop the Commonwealth Employment Services collection of statistics on the number of unemployed? These figures, which show actual numbers of registered unemployed, are to be scrapped, and Australian Bureau of Statistics figures based on "random sampling" techniques, which show lower figures, used instead.) The Australian Council of Social Service has estimated that two million Australians live below the poverty line. Our financial system is beset by abortive takeover offers and collapses. Bankruptcies for small business are increasing. The standard of living for average or below average income Australians has fallen dramatically.

Though we wouldn't know it from the commercial press (which is controlled almost entirely by just three wealth organisations, the Packer, Fairfax and Murdoch groups) it does seem that the economy is cracking apart about us, and that the government has no answers. Unemployment, particularly, is the key issue — there is no answer to unemployment from the Fraser government, and more and more young people are faced with the prospect of a below poverty line income (the dole) for the rest of their lives.

The Razor Gang report is, as Fraser claimed, an ideological rather than a money saving exercise. The government is even selling off its profit making enterprises (e.g. the Belconnen Mall) in order to ensure that ordinary people, through their representatives, won't have any control over the institutions around them. There are two main themes running through the Lynch committee report:

reduction of democratic control of society (by handing over government

POLARISATION



functions to big business) and restriction of access to information (thus the attacks on education, selling off the Government Publishing Service etc.) If we are powerless and ignorant, the government reasons, we won't be able to oppose them effectively.

And so the polarisation of Australian society increases. More and more of the community's resources are being directed towards the very wealthy (standards of living for those in the high income brackets have actually risen — under Fraser, while those for the rest of us have fallen). Businesses and government are taking a "hard line" with unions, environmentalists, civil liberties protestors etc. The battle lines are being laid out.

I do not believe that we can resolve our differences, but workers and business can get together to "work things out". The owners don't think so either. In pointing out the polarisation of our society I am not arguing against it. The point is to recognise it, and choose which side of the barricades we want to be on.

There are fundamental differences between the wealthy and privileged few and the larger group of ordinary working people. The myth that Australia is a classless society is put forward by the media which are owned by the wealthy few: it is in their interest to pretend that they don't exist, to adopt camouflage. Though it is at times difficult to see through the mystification, it is an effort we must make, or get caught in accidental crossfire in the war which is going on around us unbeknownst.

I am not suggesting that there is a conscious ruling class conspiracy, plotted out in board rooms and Liberal Party headquarters; nor is there a single strategy for ruling class power manipulat-

ion. It is nothing so explicit and apparent. Rather, there are interests in society which operate in certain ways. Even if people genuinely believe their justifications for their actions (the "sincere Liberal"), this does not alter the effect which those actions have: the creation of division in society, and entrenchment of power for money-owning people. Malcolm Fraser may really believe that what is good for big business is good for everyone. He may not see himself as a combatant in class warfare. That's no consolation for a person made unemployed by his government's policies. It is not a question of individuals, and their sincerely or otherwise, but of the way peoples' differing interests conflict depending on their position within society. That is why, with the best will in the world, we cannot come to a solution, take a middle path which satisfies everyone. And that is why this government is confronting, not talking with, its opposition. It is not operating as a democratic government, but as an instrument of warfare, manipulated by the class which put it into power. Moreover it is attempting to diminish its own power and control in Australian society by handing over functions to private business. And even though we may dislike the Liberal government, at least some people fell for the press campaigns and voted for it. Who last voted for a company director? The people who control the businesses are not content to have a government which will act for them, they want the power themselves, directly and (they hope) irretrievably. The system is breaking down, the strings are becoming more obvious; the wealthy want to be in a position to fight from a well-defended position.

S. Bartos.

Censorship

Despite the obvious unpopularity of President Suharto's ruling group there is no doubt that the present government will continue to control Indonesia following the general election of 1982 and the General's re-election of 1983.

As many observers have pointed out, however, the government is taking no chances in the long lead-up period. Last year it launched the 'Abri Masuk Desa' (Armed Forces enter the villages) campaign, the professed aim of which was rural development but the outcome of which has been a tightening of control over the agrarian population (95% of Indonesia's 170 million people).

Indonesia's cities, the present focus of political dissent, are proving less easy to 'discipline'. From officialdom's viewpoint it is difficult to employ army-intelligence-police thuggery in centres such as Jakarta or Bandung without such incidents reaching the ears of the media. One way around this is to prohibit the media from carrying such reports. Locally this censorship is enforced on such grounds as 'safeguarding the national interest'. Two recent examples were the blacking out of reports concerning three murdered policemen in Bandung, and the hijacking of the Garuda jet to Bangkok.

Coverage of the former event landed Mr Krisna Harahap, editor of the daily *Mandala*, in jail. Banned from covering the hijack story the English-language *Indonesian Observer* carried a blank space on its front page with an apology from the editor: 'We regret that no other information could be submitted

or disseminated to our readers about the Garuda DC-9 hijacking due to national security measures'. A leading daily, *Merdeka*, carried blank space in its editorial column, while no mention was made of the affair in news bulletins from the government-owned TV station. (Radio Australia's Indonesian service did of course cover the stories.

As is now well known, the government has similarly acted against foreign journalists. The John Fairfax group's Peter Rodgers was the last correspondent to receive his marching orders from the immigration department. Australia now has no press link with Indonesia and must rely on reports from the wire services; UPI, Reuter, Agence France Presse and AP. Yet these agencies tend to behave cautiously when reporting Indonesian events.

According to one Australian-based editor who uses their copy, "They have to protect their own interests. As they partly derive their profits from supplying Indonesian outlets with world news they are reluctant to run the risk of being expelled".

When asked what this meant in practice he replied that the agencies did not try to break stories, but rather reported on matters which had already been run in the local media. "As it were, cleared for publication", he added.

As a result of this control the government feels increasingly confident and this is showing in its methods. The recent history of A.M. Fatwa, a 41-year old Muslim opposition figure (and a *haji*, returned Mecca pilgrim) epitomises



Controversial Muslim preacher A. M. Fatwa. According to authorities, religion should not mix with politics.

the situation of Indonesia's politics today.

As reported in TAO, December 1980, Fatwa has been systematically persecuted by the authorities since he became a member of the 'Petition 50' protest group last year. His position as a leading Muslim has also attracted official attention. But despite attempts to silence him the government has seen his influence spread. He is becoming a cult figure for the Muslim opposition, a trend that may yet see him become a martyr as well.

Until last October 19th Haju Fatwa had escaped serious injury by the government's thugs, but on that date his luck expired.

In a signed statement dated October 22nd, Fatwa has outlined the proceedings which led up to and included his arrest three days earlier.

"I have been followed in the streets by armed men, who even patrol outside our home at night. I know they are government men because no-one else is allowed to go around with such obvious bulges under their belts."

He informed me that the family's dog had been killed and its body — throat slashed — deposited on the doorstep of the Fatwa house in the inner suburb of Tanah Tinggi. One day, Fatwa said, he had to climb a neighbour's fence and run away to avert a kidnap attempt. On October 19th, however, as he was driving home from a mosque Fatwa was ordered to stop by soldiers under the command of the South Jakarta Intelligence group (*Kodim*). Fatwa was bundled into a car containing four Intelligence officers and driven at high speed through the streets.

The officers radioed the commanders of *Kodim* and *Laksusda* (provincial military) and informed them that they had "secured the goods". They were told to take Fatwa to "Room 6" of a certain military compound post.

Fatwa was dragged inside the building and beaten about the head, chest and legs by the commander. Soon afterwards three members of the committee of the mosque which Fatwa had visited were brought in. They were abused for having allowed Fatwa into their locality without reporting him to the authorities. Then they too were beaten savagely.

According to Fatwa's report he responded to the beatings by chanting "Allahu-akhbar" (Allah is Great) although the commander, a lieutenant-colonel, warned him to cease. The Lt-col. apparently said, "I'm more fanatical than

you. You only use religion to create trouble"

Fatwa, along with one member of the mosque committee, H Mawin were then transferred to the HQ of Special Tasks Intelligence (an anti-subversion group) in central Jakarta.

Captain Thomas, an officer there, ordered Fatwa to make a speech that would "arouse peoples' passions, which you're in the habit of doing". According to Fatwa's statement, "I could not even open my mouth, as both my jaws had been so badly beaten. He started beating me again while another soldier pushed me backwards and forwards, kicking me from behind. Each time they beat me I shouted "Alahu-akhbar" . . ."

Later the unit's commander, Kosman arrived. Seeing Fatwa's swollen face he said, "This is the work of criminals. He's been beaten by a mob of people, hasn't he?" When the soldiers replied affirmatively he ordered them to take Fatwa to a "more appropriate place" for example a police station. Fatwa and Mawin were then taken by Army vehicle to the station at Setia Budi, south Jakarta. But some 400 metres before the station, and while in the custody of the

military, the pair was attacked by a group of masked men standing in the road. The Army vehicle had obligingly stopped, and Fatwa's escort — the driver and a Capt. Kaelani — had jumped out.

In his statement Fatwa recalled clinging to the steering wheel in the hope that he would not be dragged from the car and perhaps thrown into a nearby canal. Fatwa claimed that he heard Capt. Kaelani say "That's enough" to the assailants.

When the 'safety' of the police station was finally gained Fatwa requested that he be allowed to go to the Islamic Hospital. His request was granted and he was escorted there by two policemen. The Setia Budi police report — No. 707/K/8/5704-03 recorded that Fatwa, a member of the public who came in to report an assault, had been attacked by an unknown street mob which had inflicted various injuries about his person, particularly to his eyes. He subsequently spent three weeks in hospital.

Concluding his statement Haji Fatwa noted that "there is absolutely no reason to doubt that the incident was stage-managed and well organised beforehand".

As election time approaches there may be many more such victims of the government's 'campaign strategy'.

GRADUATES

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bicycles have

wings ?

Written by Larry Anderson

A student goes inside Garran Hall leaving his bicycle unlocked at the front door. He returns five minutes later and it is gone.

Another bicycle owner is being a little more cautious. She leaves her bicycle well locked outside the Chifley library. Borrowing a book from short loans she prepares a tutorial paper. Suddenly realizing the time she hurries from the library towards her bicycle — it has also gone.

Two students arranged a meeting at the bar — both leave their bicycles chained together at the Union. After a relaxing drink they leave, prepared to return to their colleges. Unfortunately both bikes are stolen, as well.

These ANU thefts — one bike recovered, three still missing — are not isolated incidents. In the A.C.T. alone there have been 188 bicycles stolen with an estimated value of \$30,000 in the first three months of 1981.

The stories and the statistics are running at record levels so far this year. The number of bicycle theft reports indicate that the trend is continuing with every prospect of the year's total exceeding last year's record of 855 bicycles reported stolen.

ANU students have been subjected to bicycle thefts far beyond a tolerable level. Between the months of July and December 1980 an estimated 30 bicycles were stolen, worth over \$7,000. There were also many bikes not even reported stolen, some were in the value of \$400 according to a recent ANU Journalist Association report.

The figures in the report almost inevitably conjure up thoughts of a syndicated racket of bicycles being stolen and repainted, then transported interstate.

In that respect, the figures are misleading. Senior Constable Bryan Simpson, head of the Australian Federal Police Bicycle Squad stated; "I don't think it is an organized crime." Yet there is evidence to suggest that in Sydney and Melbourne bicycle syndicates are operating. Yet compared to the cities of Sydney and Melbourne ACT bicycle thefts are horrendous making the problems paramount and immediate.

While ownership seems to go right across the social strata of the university, having a bicycle however, is very much a student necessity. These bikes are important to the people who use them, as they are their prime mode of transport.

These are thefts that students cannot afford, yet there are a number of steps people could take to prevent theft and to assist in the recovery of bicycles if they are stolen.

Devices such as a chain and a substantial lock should be used to secure bicycles whenever they are left unattended. "These are not expensive and will deter all but the most zealous thieves," according to Sen. Const. Simpson. Also, he recommended that both wheels and the frame be attached to a stationary object because it then exasperates a would-be theft attempt.

As one might expect, bicycle thefts are made easy. According to the ANU JA report there were up to 40% of bicycles unlocked at ANU. This disturbing statistic puts the onus back on students to be more responsible for their property.

Nonetheless, the problem of preventing bicycle theft is hindered by the foliage around the ANU. It serves as perfect camouflage. Because a lot of bikes are stolen in broad daylight and from lighted areas, it can't really be said that keeping them in a public place is going to deter theft.

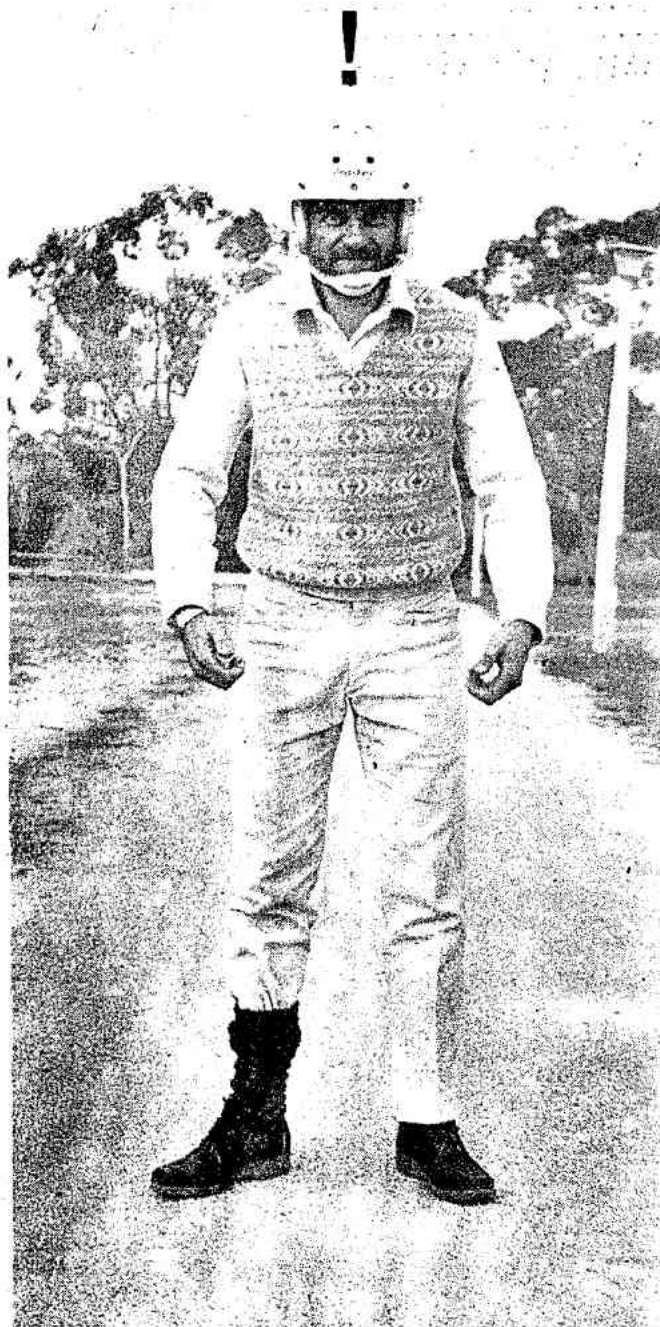
All bicycle thefts should be reported to local police stations, even when the owner quickly recovers the bicycle. Snr. Const. Simpson believed many thefts went unreported because owners felt there was no chance of recovery. However a significant number of stolen bicycles — 56 in the first three months of this year — were recovered by police.

"It would be a great help to us in evaluating trends in particular areas if all thefts were reported," said Snr. Const. Simpson. Recovery reports suggest that it is mostly school children who are responsible for bicycle thefts. They may steal a racing bike because it has a particular brand of wheel or a particular brand of hub or gear.

Bicycle owners new or old, it is suggested, should fill in and keep an identification form, now available from the Woroni Office or any police station. "We find that almost invariably people can't give a good description once their bike is stolen, regardless of how familiar they are with it," said Snr. Const. Simpson.

There's no doubt that bicycle thefts affect us all. Following the ANU Journalist Association report, it was recommended that collectively students could help minimize these rampant acts. The report went on to say that students who become suspicious of anyone on campus should immediately contact police or ANU Security.

So if you are a bicycle owner, and want to keep your bike, then think security and chain it up.



Photos by John Lamb.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE — BICYCLE IDENTIFICATION

You are invited to fill in this form and retain it in a safe place. If your bicycle is lost or stolen you will then be able to supply a description to the Police. This will assist the Police with the identification of your bicycle and its possible return to you. Should your bicycle be lost or stolen please present this form at your nearest Police Station. A more detailed form is available from the WORONI Office and the local Police Station.

OWNER'S NAME:

ADDRESS:

TELEPHONE NO:

MAKE OF BICYCLE:

SERIAL NUMBER: LOCATION OF NUMBER

MEN OR WIMMIN: FREEWHEEL

FIXED WHEEL: FRAME STYLE

GEARS (style) BRAKES (style)

HANDGRIPS

A TOUGH GUY TALK

I recently had the honour of being invited to the Keynote Presentation of the two-day "Seapower '81 Conference on Australia's Maritime Defence and its Relation to Industry" sponsored by the Australian Naval Institute, given by Admiral of the Fleet Lord Hill-Norton, GCB.

I must admit that my invitation was rather vague. In fact, if the truth be known, as indeed it should be in ethical journalism, I sneaked in. The Australian Naval Institute (ANI) is a non-governmental organization incorporated in the ACT whose "aim is to encourage discussion, dissemination of information, comment and opinion and the advancement of professional knowledge concerning naval and maritime matters." "Regular Members" are composed of members of the Permanent Naval Forces of Australia, and "Associate Members" comprise other serving Australian military persons; civilians "professing a special interest in naval and maritime affairs" and ex-members of the Australian Defence Forces "provided that they have been honourably discharged from that force".

I had received a hot tip from a source who shall remain nameless that Lord Hill-Norton was going to speak in the Coombs Lecture Theatre (the ANI was renting the facilities). In order to allay suspicion I assumed a disguise - I donned a jacket and tie. No-one tried to prevent my entry to the theatre; I walked nonchalantly past a group at the door, and found a vacant seat.

The scene was somewhat awesome; naval officers in spanking white uniforms with gold braid, august square-shouldered men in dark suits. I was rather disappointed, however, for the person speaking was obviously not a Brit at all, just an Australian. After this fellow had finished speaking the chairman introduced the Minister of Defence, the Honourable D.J. Killen, M.P., who responded to the speech given by the previous speaker - His Excellency Sir Zelman Cowen AK GCMG GCVO CKEJ QC, Governor-General of Australia - and introduced Lord Hill-Norton. Mr Killen cracked a few jokes, describing his envy for Lord Hill-Norton's "place in heaven" in the Lords, which he called the only civilised place for public debate left. After this speech the chairman announced, "The Governor-General will now leave" and all rose, and some bowed. Lord Hill-Norton then took the podium.

Lord Hill-Norton's speech was what Andrew Maher would approvingly see as a "Tough Guy Approach". Admiral of the Fleet Lord Hill-Norton, I might add, is himself, a pretty tough guy. A former top NATO commander, one of Lord Hill-Norton's commands was, as Mr Killen pointed out, the Ark Royal.



The title of the Keynote Presentation was "An International View of Maritime Defence". Lord Hill-Norton first left his audience in no doubt as to the Russian menace. "The Communist threat is now global, and at long last people in the democracies are beginning to realize it. I and others have been saying so for years, and the Soviet leaders have constantly and publicly proclaimed that their aim is the domination of the world by communism - and they mean their own loathsome brand of it." The Soviet use of "naked force" must be "met, countered and deterred" on a global basis among Western allies and "like-minded countries."

Lord Hill-Norton made some interesting assertions about less-obvious aspects of Soviet seapower. He first suggested that there was a strong element in Soviet naval thinking under Fleet Admiral Conshkov of fighting a limited conflict against the West at sea, from harassment to interdiction of the major energy, and trade routes, at "choke-points". He then went on to say that the Soviet Merchant Fleet is already undercutting Shipping Conference rates by as much as 50% and often more. As the Fleet plays no real role in the trade support of the Soviet Union, he concluded that the function of the Merchant Fleet represents "determination to dominate the oceans of the world."

There was some good news. The "penny had dropped" among NATO allies that the extra-European threat of Russia was significant.

Despite 300 Soviet submarines, the naval balance is still in the West's favour, but the comparative rates of increase are disturbing, with the Soviets surging ahead on construction programmes.

The possession of a major fleet enables the Soviets to be in a good position to try and achieve their primary objective of "cutting the seaborne lanes of communication upon which the West so crucially depends," and their secondary objective of limited war fighting.

At about this stage of the talk, a conference official strode very purposefully in my direction. They're onto me, I thought. I had a contingency plan. If they asked me who I was on what I was doing I would simply answer "Press". If that did not work, I was going to say, as if I had been too modest to do so originally, "World Affairs Editor, *Woroni*", a post I had accepted the previous evening. If that also failed and my cover was blown altogether, I was prepared to leave without a struggle. As it turned out, the square-shouldered chap leaned over and passed me a copy of the speech. On the front was written, -

EMBARGOED UNTIL
DELIVERED AT
1630, 10 APRIL 81.
LORD HILL NORTON.

After this interlude I reverted my attention to the talk. A point was made concerning the "numbers game". In contrast to land warfare, the benefit is with the attacker in sea battles. To keep a sea lane open, the defender must have at least a three-to-one advantage in power.

Lord Hill-Norton then came to the heart of his talk. The threat, he said, was real. But a distinction should be made in assessing a threat between capability and intention. The capability is a fact, he suggested, assessable by intelligence satellites and other methods. The intentions, on the other hand, "are in the mind". No one could ever know for sure what the Soviet intentions were, and "it is doubtful if even all the members of the Politburo know them." The point, however, is that while intentions can change in a month or even weeks, to build up a military capability takes eight to ten years. Therefore any analysis of the threat would be better based on the capability the West faces rather than debate on what Soviet intentions *really* are, which would be inclined to err on the side of overoptimism, and the Soviet capability was there.

To "contain" the threat, the West should first select the aim and maintain it, Lord Hill-Norton said. Selecting the aim is the easy part. In maintaining it politicians find it "difficult" to spend money on defence and "the public would rather spend money on social services".

What is required, Lord Hill-Norton maintained is some sort of mutual defence system which will extend beyond the artificial boundaries imposed by NATO of the Tropic of Cancer which has little meaning to an aggressor. Lord Hill-Norton described this as a "maritime constabulary force" which would be formed of allies and "like-minded states". This would require a sophisticated communications, command and control system; and air, surface and subsurface surveillance. A NATO-styled plan for taking over civilian shipping in time of crisis was also required. To carry out this programme, "massive increases in national expenditures on maritime forces would not be necessary."

The question period after the talk was rather intriguing. One fellow, a Major or other, asked, "My Lord," has a vacuum been created in the sealanes of Asia since Britain's withdrawal from East of Suez; which the Russians have filled? Yes, indeed, replied Admiral of the Fleet Lord Hill-Norton, it had been a "serious blunder" which he had opposed at the time, and still opposes. Cheers from the audience. "My Lord," began Captain Hall, was there any possibility of an offensive posture towards the Soviets? Well, replied Lord Hill-Norton, that was a political decision, and the job of the military is to simply provide professional advice and carry out the wishes of the politicians. *But*, he thought that there might be possibilities for working out contingencies in which should the Russians "do something beastly" to us, in say, the Indian Ocean, we would do something beastly to them in, say East Germany. That was not, he hastened to add, his original idea; he probably got it out of *Reader's Digest*.

There were a few more questions, each fellow identifying himself by rank, name and service and beginning his question with, "My Lord. . .". I, being a Yank, do not know the intricacies of such matters, but I somehow suspect that "My Lord. . ." is not used for Lords at all, but for magistrates. After the first fellow said it of course, there was no stopping those that followed, but in any case, how often is it that one has an opportunity to begin a question, "My Lord. . .?"

(I should mention anticlimactic as it may be, that I later phoned up the organizer of the Conference, Commodore Berlyn, who was mucho sympatico as we say in the States, and granted me an invitation as a gentleman of the press retroactively.)

On Tough Guy Approaches

Over the past few issues of *Woroni* there have been a number of interesting articles on various current issues in international affairs. The majority of these have focused either directly or indirectly on an aspect of East-West relations. Andrew Maher's trilogy, B.L. Rogers' response, and Andrew Maher's response to B.L. Rogers' response form the main part of this section. Other articles have included discussion of the B-52 issue, Poland and El Salvador.

These concerns reflect the renewed debate in the West, and the United States in particular, on what the optimum policy towards the Soviets should be. The past few years have witnessed a polarization of attitudes. On the one hand, the left/radical view suggests that if the West would only appreciate Soviet Russia's well-founded fear of invasion and cease provocation, tension will ease and the Soviets will not expand further. On the other hand, the so-called New Right advocates a "tough guy" approach of deterring and containing the real Soviet/communist threat, by force if necessary, whenever and wherever it emerges.

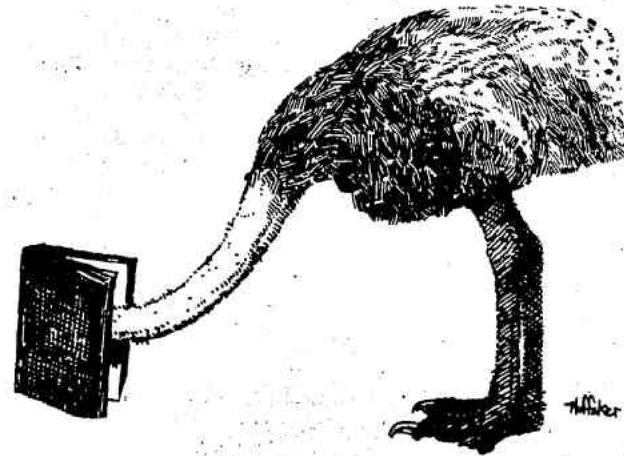
Both sides tend towards "historical" approaches in presenting their cases. There is nothing wrong with historical approaches, but the point is to get one's history right.

Andrew Maher's suggestion that all Democratic administrations have been 'liberal', soft, appeasing and ineffective towards the Soviets whereas Republicans have been "tough guys" and successful, is grossly distorted. It was a Democratic president who was prepared to risk nuclear war if the Soviets did not back down during the Cuban Missile Crisis - and the Soviets backed down. Also, the escalatory period of the Viet Nam War, 1961 to 1968, occurred under a Democratic administration, and it was a Republican administration which effected the American withdrawal.

I agree with B.L. Rogers that one tends to forget the Soviet war effort, which was tremendous; the Russians killed Germans. As to whether the CPSU and the Soviet people were doing so to fulfill "their international duty to the peoples of the world," I would like to back up Andrew Maher's point on the Nazi-Soviet Pact. German-Soviet cooperation actually dates back to the treaty of Rapallo of 1922. Subsequent to it, the Germans provided the Soviet Union with some economic assistance, and the Soviets helped the Germans get ready for war "by setting up gas schools and flying schools on Soviet territory", thus evading the Treaty of Versailles (A.J.P. Taylor, 1963, p. 77). So if anything, for nearly two decades the Soviets *aided* the "threat of fascist invasion".

Also, one should get one's facts in perspective. I was amused that the "only problems" Andrew Maher foresaw with his "tough guy" approach were that it might push the Soviets into "what is known in the business as a pre-emptive strike". At worst, such a bit of "business" could involve the annihilation of nearly every man-jack (or should one say person-jack) of the Western world; at best it would result in the loss of the most of the West's military capacity and a large section of its industry and population. I'm glad that's the "only problem".

As to B.L. Rogers' point about the Americans initiating each phase of the arms race, I think he fails to take into account the technology aspect. The Americans have simply been technically more advanced than the Soviets, and the Soviets have not been able to deploy certain weapons first. This gap is narrowing and the results are interesting. For example, the Soviets are ahead on killer-satellite technology and have conducted a number of anti-satellite tests in space; the Americans have not (though it has been suggested that they are developing the capacity).



Continued

Lord Hill-Norton's talk (see "A Tough Guy Talk") presents certain points of departure in the debate. Statements on the perils of creeping Communism lead one back to a Cold War perspective which often prevents clear thought on the issue. I agree with the Admiral of the Fleet on two points, however. First, the Soviet threat is real. I do not believe that the Soviets have a master-plan for taking over the world or ever seriously had. I mean real in the sense that the Soviets will expand their influence by economic, political or military means where and when an opportunity arises, unless successfully countered by the West or China, or possibly world opinion as a whole.

I also agree with Lord Hill-Norton that the most profitable way of looking at the Soviet threat is by distinguishing capability from intention. There must be some concern for intention — after all, if one were to assess capability only, the Americans would present Australia with as great a threat as the Soviet Union. But once having established the possibility that the Soviets might use force, an analysis of capability is primary.

I would advocate for US foreign policy three principles: resolve; professionalism; and more emphasis on quality rather than quantity. By resolve is meant the following: Any stage actor knows that a gesture you make on stage should be a generous, definite one, using a full sweep of the hand, or else a gesture should not be made at all. A half-hearted one does not produce the desired effect and makes the actor look foolish. The entire management of the hostage drama and the ill-fated rescue mission in particular, and, in a far more complicated way, the Vietnam War, suffered from a lack of resolve.

Secondly, professionalism is required. This involves an accurate sense of history, again a missing factor in the Vietnam embroglio. It also includes, for example, the ability to distinguish among communist, nationalist and reformist movements. It does not imply a hard 'real-politik' approach — one can be sure in one's own mind of the value of one's ideology — but it does mean keeping ideology in perspective. Andrew Maher's "carrot and stick" approach smacks too much of "if you are a naughty boy . . ." It is and the Russians, who have a diplomatic history predating the settlement of America, would see it as such, and could be so enraged by such a patronizing attitude as to push them into extreme positions on issues, precluding negotiation.

Thirdly, an emphasis on quality is indicated. The President now has a personal staff of over 400. The American approach, particularly since the war, has been that if things are going badly in an area you double the number of personnel working on it (again, as in Vietnam). You do not need fifty economists — three good ones will do.

To take some specific issues, what these principles would not indicate would include involvement of the present nature in the El Salvador crisis (lack of resolve) and calling it a Communist plot (unprofessional). They would also preclude an Olympic boycott on the Afghanistan issue, which hurts sports-lovers and athletes more than anyone else (lack of resolve). They would discourage increased arms spending on new weapons where the main problems are lack of quality of recruits, lack of discipline and lack of spare parts for existing equipment (not quality).

What these principles would imply could comprise the further development of NATO as a political arm of the West, the SALT II treaty, negotiations and aid for Eastern European countries (without talking of revolting against the Soviets), and a technology and trade boycott of the Soviet Union should the country invade another, and strengthening the intelligence gathering, analysis and dissemination function of the Central Intelligence Agency while discouraging the internal and subversion functions. It would mean a smaller but better paid, better disciplined and more combat-ready US armed forces, without the draft. Finally, it would mean on-going consultation and negotiation with the Soviets at a variety of levels to head off crises before they arise.

The debate which has developed in *Woroni* on these and other issues is to be encouraged. Andrew Maher is to be congratulated for putting his name to what are some fairly unpopular views in a student environment, and B.L. Rogers is to be equally commended for attacking them. It is this sort of discussion which is stimulating to read and a real alternative press, and I hope it continues in a variety of issues on world affairs.

Ean Higgins.

AN SAAFFILIATED SOCIETY OF STUDENTS FROM THE WEST DARLING/RIVERINA DISTRICT IS PRESENTLY BEING FORMED. IF YOU WISH TO BECOME A MEMBER PLEASE CONTACT:

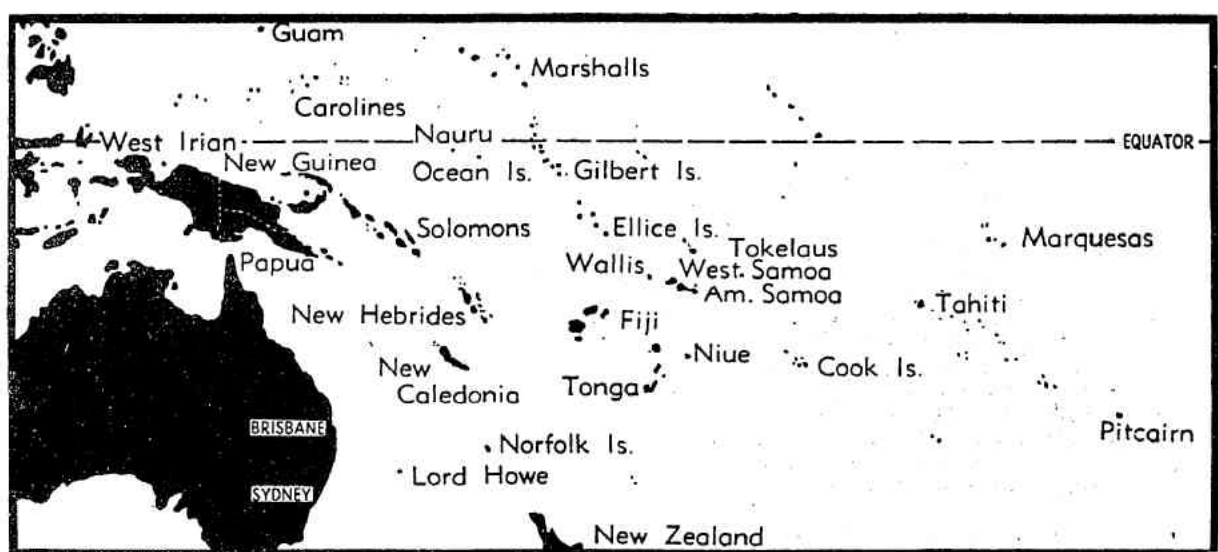
Chris Shepherd, Toad D305, Phone 494722.
Darren Sanderson, Burton 241, Phone 493083.
Robert Bartulovich, Burton 234, Phone 493083.

SANTO REBELLION : AUSTRALIAN ROLE «SHAMEFUL»

In June 1975 Bill Bancroft and Lynne Taylor began planning a volunteer medical team for East Timor. When civil war broke out Bill accompanied Dr John Whitehall on the first boat into Dili, and he remained in charge of administration of the Australian volunteers right up to the Indonesian invasion in December. He visited Espirito Santo in June 1980 with the primary aim of assessing whether medical assistance was required on the island. He found that the medical situation was entirely stable, but learned that Australia's policy towards East Timor was being repeated.

been considered remote. Despite the obvious flaws in the Lini story, to my knowledge only one newspaper — the Sunday Independent of W.A. — published an alternative version.

Not only has Lini consistently achieved uncritical press coverage in Australia, but the Australian Government, through Radio Australia has been actively supporting his propaganda campaign, right from the forced evacuation of British, Australian and American citizens which commenced on May 28th. The utter lies continually broadcast in French and English by Radio Australia caused an immense amount of distress not only on



The Santo 'Rebellion' has been crushed, with much fanfare, by the well-armed troops of Papua New Guinea, paid for by the Australian taxpayer.

For me there is a particularly sad irony in the use of PNG troops. Australia trained their soldiers and cultivated their officers so that they could resist aggression by Indonesia . . . the neo-colonialist power that shot and starved thousands of Timorese in a ruthless determination to eliminate any hope of self-determination and national independence. The Indonesian commanders delighted at the opportunity of giving their soldiers practice at killing people.

Now those same PNG troops, trained to oppose aggression, have with the full co-operation of Australia (and, probably, in response to suggestion by our Foreign Minister) involved themselves in aggression on the Indonesian pattern.

It is true that the scale of bloodshed in Santo was insignificant compared with the slaughter of East Timorese, but neither Australia nor the PNG troops deserve any credit for that. Right to the end, Jimmy Stevens and his followers believed that right, rather than might, would prevail, and they adopted an essentially pacifistic attitude. As a result of massive and successful propaganda by the Walter Lini camp, it has also escaped the notice of the international press that even if the secessionists wanted to fight, they had virtually nothing to fight with beyond bows and arrows and a handful of small arms.

The death of Stevens' son Eddie is a case in point. The official Lini version is that the young man was standing in the back of a truck, firing a machine gun at PNG troops, while trying to run a roadblock en route from Lucanville to Vanafu. According to Lini, who commanded wide Australian media exposure on the subject, Eddie Stevens was killed by a grenade thrown into the back of the truck. It is most unlikely that Eddie Stevens had ever held an automatic weapon in his hands, and there were certainly none available to the Na-Griamel supporters.

The true story of his death is that he and two friends were apprehended by a PNG patrol while foraging for cattle near Vanafu. They immediately surrendered, and as soon as Stevens identified himself, he was fatally shot through the chest. His companions were also shot, but were not killed.

The Lini report was suspect, even before factual information refuting it became available. It does not take a military genius to work out that one does not stand in the back of a truck while crashing a roadblock. And it was common knowledge that at that time PNG troops controlled every road and also every place to which a road led. So the likelihood of young Stevens or any of his allies being on a road must have

Santo, but also throughout the New Hebrides and in New Caledonia.

Lini's success at propaganda would have been admired by Goebbels. And Lini's Joseph Goebbels has been an Englishman named John Beasant, formerly an unsuccessful left-wing Labour Party candidate. Beasant is immensely influential, and openly boasts that it is he who controls policy. And one of Beasant's successes has been to mask the fact that Walter Lini's political commissars are essentially a bunch of thugs. The photographic evidence of some of their work is reproduced here.

Australia has a lot to answer for. Our role has been shameful, in that we have conspired with a person who could fairly be described as the potential Idi Amin of the Pacific, to destroy all political opposition to his rule . . . a rule which, it should be noted, rests upon the rather shaky foundation of a very dubious election. It is clear to me that Lini is determined to set up a One-Party State on the Tanzanian model, and he has already moved with our help a fair distance down that road. There were thirteen elected opposition or moderate parliamentarians. One was murdered by Lini supporters in Tanna, and of the rest all but four are exiled or imprisoned.

Lini has made it clear that he intends to encourage the Kanak revolutionary movement in New Caledonia to follow the same course. At the present time, every Frenchman and Frenchwoman in New Caledonia sees Australia as firmly allied with their self-professed enemy.

Why has Australia joined in using military force to do exactly what the Soviet Union has been doing in Afghanistan . . . namely to justify armed intervention on the grounds that an "approved" system of government is threatened? The answer firstly lies in the policy line of the Department of Foreign Affairs. But more important is the apparent desire on the part of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and his stand-in (at the most material times) Mr Michael Mackellar to do exactly what Australia did over Timor . . . to refuse to defend the right of a distinct group of people to conduct their own lives in their own way.

Australia had the opportunity to play a conciliatory role, but instead our leaders have chosen to identify Australia with repression, beatings, violence and murder.

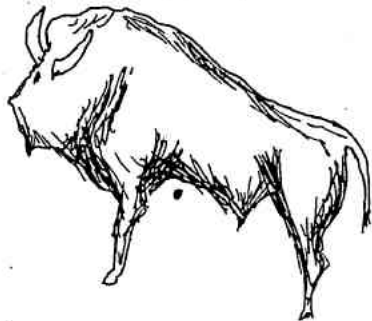
On June 24th Mr Ron Manners of Western Australia wrote to the Minister for Foreign Affairs: ". . . the correct action is to stand aside, remain neutral, and avoid giving any support whatsoever to the Marxist Vanuatu Party in their militant attempts to achieve total control in the New Hebrides." That advice, regrettably, was not followed.

Mackellar and Peacock, I do hope that you are able to live with your consciences.

PRIMITIVE SPELLS

by H. Lindgren

IN THE BEGINNING was picture-writing; early man, wishing to record the idea of a bison which he otherwise conveyed by a spoken word, *drew* a bison. But the



scope of such drawing is limited, and ideas are not. To record the undrawable, a phase of drawing conventions, enabling the picture to tell a story, would be passed



through and would lead to conventional symbols (ideograms), one for each idea and hence for each word. The culmination due to there being thousands of words conveying thousands of ideas would be thousands of ideograms, as in Chinese.

統計解析講座

The complexity of such a writing system was an evil. Most people took nearly all their time to scratch a bare living, leaving little leisure for literacy, for the time-consuming learning of so many symbols. The few who had the leisure would tend to become an even more privileged caste, having a further means for exploiting the others. Moreover ideograms being almost purely conventional require a vast amount of purely rote learning. This time-consuming study both displaces learning with more substance to it, and stultifies the student or hinders his development.

So it was an inspiration to abandon, as a will-o'-the-wisp, the correlation of the written form of a word with its meaning and seek an alternative. And it was an inspiration to find it in replacing the separate symbols, one for each of thousands of words, with symbols for the *sounds* in a word, of which there were only a score or two.

Thanks to this invention, learning-time became a small fraction of what it was, and a further incidental advantage accrued. For ideograms have the serious drawback that if you don't know a particular ideogram you're sunk; you can neither read the written word nor write the spoken word. But when equipped with a set of sound-symbols (a phonetic alphabet, or a syllabary if the language allows it), you can read *every* written word and write *every* spoken word.

This feature and the saving in learning-time make a phonetic alphabet a wonderful invention. Almost certainly, like many inventions which with hindsight seem easy it wasn't easily come by, being rather a product of gradual evolution. But once we have it, it would be a tragedy to suppress it.



Not easily come by

CONTRARY to popular belief, not many worthwhile inventions have been suppressed.

Watt's inspiration was a steam-engine with a separate condenser, making it enormously more efficient than Newcomen's, and opening the way to higher-than-atmospheric pressures and to superheating. No engineer is heard to say,

"Newcomen's engine is optimal for its purpose. It has no superficial, irrelevant, unnecessary detail such as a separate condenser."

Antisepsis revolutionized surgery, opening the way to asepsis. No surgeon praises the filth that preceded it—for its rich, human quality? No surgeon is heard to say,

"This meticulous sterility is only obtained at the cost of other surgical facilities. Sepsis is really quite adequate."

But some of the scholars in certain of the so-called humanities are different. They hanker after the phonetic correlation of form and meaning despite its vices, and they delude themselves into thinking we have it now.

In 1975, when SR1 was getting much publicity, two officers of an education department collected pronouncements on spelling reform by "reputable theorists, and educational researchers", presumably under the impression that they were crushing the reform. Of the various objections raised, the relevant one here was expressed by the reputable ones as follows:

1. "Spelling reform might make words a little easier to pronounce, but only at the cost of other information about the way words are related to each other, so that rationalising words at the phonological level might make reading more difficult at syntactic and semantic levels." (Frank Smith)

2. "English spelling, far from being inadequate because of the inadequate phonetic representation is really quite adequate because it represents the underlying forms of words and disregards the distinct pronunciations that they may have in different contexts . . . Orthography is optimal for its purpose." (R.E. Hodges)

3. "Traditional orthography enables the reader to deal directly with meaning-bearing units without having to be concerned with superficial and irrelevant phonetic detail. An advantage of the lexically based orthography: the reader does not have to abstract away from unnecessary phonetic detail to reconstruct the lexical representation of words." (Carol Chomsky)

What has happened to the wonderful invention in English? In the folly of neglect and ignorance, scholars and others in the past have allowed or even fostered its sabotage, turning the clock back. Thanks to their misguided efforts, the advantages of a phonetic spelling have largely been destroyed. We can never know for sure how to pronounce a written word new to us, or how to spell a new spoken word. Spellings can only be learned one by one, just like ideograms.

As we see from the three pronouncements (only three of many, there are scholars today who approve of the destruction, keeping the clock turned back, and industrious burrowers who ferret out the scholarly folly. Renewing the chase of the will-o'-the-wisp abandoned thousands of years ago, they praise our sabotaged spelling for a quality of directness supposed to inhere in ideograms but not in phonetic spellings, and they scorn the enormous advantages of the latter over the former, calling the quality that confers them a superficial, irrelevant, unnecessary detail. This detail is related to pronunciation, which is the very essence of the spoken word!

Need I add that the correlation of form and meaning is a figment of scholarly imaginations? Counterexamples, e.g. actual/actuary/actuate (similar forms but different substance) and justice/law/legal/right (similar substance but different forms), can be found in thousands. I intend to go more fully into this in a future article, *editoribus volentibus*.

BUT WHILE we have that trio of scholarly aberrations before us, let's look at them more closely. You'll recall that in both my previous articles I showed what fools certain scholarly ones made of themselves over spelling reform. Same here.

"Spelling reform might make words a little easier to pronounce." But *fish* would be no harder to pronounce were it spelled *ghoti*, and is no easier to pronounce because we spell it regularly. The learned Dr Smith is so learned that he can't say what he means, namely that spelling reform might show a little more clearly how words are pronounced. He's wrong, of course; provided the scholarly ones aren't allowed to



"This car has no engine!" (customer)

"Oh, that's an unnecessary detail." (salesman)

make a hash of spelling reform, there's no "might" about it, it *will* show pronunciations, and not a "little" more clearly but considerably more.

"At the cost of other information about the way words are related to each other." What other information is lost if we change *pretty* to *pritty*, say, or simplify the spelling of almost any other word? The scholarly imagination is running riot.

"Rationalising words at the phonological level." An example of scholarly opaqueness. He means "making spelling phonetic."

"Make reading more difficult at syntactic and semantic levels." Another example of it. He means "make it harder when reading to perceive grammatical relations and meaning." However, I wonder, do we manage to perceive them when *listening*?

This expert in teaching English, who sees what he doesn't mean, sees what is wrong, and uses pretentious jargon, is no great shakes at using English, the subject of his expertise, so he isn't over-bright. To reach these conclusions, given critical alertness and such mastery of English as you already have, you need nothing more than common sense. Using this, you too could pulverise the pronouncements of reputable researchers 2 and 3, and, at the risk of tedium, of other similar ones elsewhere.

I'll conclude with a few remarks about the third one, since the name Chomsky moves scholarly ones to make a deep obeisance (but me to levity).

O pity the people of Spain! Read again the Chomskian pronouncement, and join me in shedding scalding tears for them, burdened with a spelling that indicates phonetic detail almost completely.

When the *cabellero* writes a love-note to the *senorita* saying,

"sus ojos, querida, son como las estrellas"

(your eyes, beloved, are like the stars), the wretched girl can't deal directly with meaning-bearing units, for they're cluttered up with superficial and irrelevant phonetic detail. She must abstract the *ssed* units away from this unnecessary detail to reconstruct the lexical representation. And only after all this abstraction of meaning-bearing units and reconstruction of the lexical representation, reducing her to nervous exhaustion, will she raise her fan to hide her blushes from the *duenna*.

Hasn't it dawned on the reputable researcher that when we listen to speech we deal directly, and very well thank you, with meaning-bearing units consisting of phonetic detail and next to nothing else? But instead of deriding the pronouncement for its silliness, too many people let themselves be overawed by the name Chomsky.



"My eyes are like the stars!"
(enraptured *senorita* reading *caballero's* letter)

Assembling The Facts

The Australian Institute of International Affairs, like its British opposite number (Chatham House) originated in the conviction of a group of young officials at the Versailles Conference that the butchery of the First World War might have been avoided if concerned citizens had not left foreign policy to the Foreign Office, had studied developments likely to cause war and done something about them. They decided to set up an organisation where international problems could be seriously studied and frankly discussed.

Australians John Latham, Fred Eggleston and Robert Garran helped draft the Constitution for the British Institute and later set up the Australian Institute which developed branches in all states and the ACT. Similar Institutes were set up in Canada, New Zealand, later in India, Nigeria and other Commonwealth countries.

The first problem was to assemble the facts. Chatham House set up a specialised library and a unique service of press clippings from foreign newspapers. Other institutes followed suit, and a network of journals also grew up to which experts contributed articles. Public conferences and seminars were organised to consider major problems.

But the really distinctive and significant activity of the Institutes is their series of meetings and study groups for frank discussion under "Chatham House Rules". The system is that while facts stated at meetings can be noted and used, their source is not disclosed, and in particular no names are quoted, nor is the fact that the information was obtained at an Institute meeting.

This means that diplomats and visiting experts can talk about the countries which they represent or where they are posted without risk of embarrassment. Politicians can discuss unorthodox options without being accused of disloyalty to sacred party coews. And students can get recent inside information and insights not available in the literature on their subject or from their professors. And many speakers are able outside meetings to help students by adding details and suggesting sources.

Of course this is only possible among members with enough interest in international affairs to make



Ralf Harry

a contribution and willing to play by the rules. For this reason Branches require persons interested in membership to get the sponsorship of one or two existing members, and applications are accepted by the Council. But this poses no barrier to a student really interested who, if he does not know any member personally, will be quickly introduced to someone who will be glad to help on the basis of his record.

The Institute always tries to ensure that both sides are presented in its meetings and in its publicat-

ions. Speakers come from East and West, North and South. In an Institute book on Uranium, Professor E.W. Titterton and F.P. Robotham were given half the volume each!

The Institutes of International Affairs did not prevent the Second World War, but they certainly increased public knowledge and awareness of the evolution of nazism and fascism and in the past 35 years have kept the Departments of Foreign Affairs on their toes. They have encouraged research and sponsored basic objective books (over 50 under the auspices of AIIA, including the indispensable series "Australia in World Affairs" and other standard reference works for students).

Each Institute has over the years developed its particular form and style. AIIA, thanks to a bequest from John Dyason, a Melbourne businessman, was for many years able to bring world leaders like Bertrand Russell, Arnold Toynbee, Salvador Madariaga, Helen Suzman and James Callaghan to Australia. The author recalls his satisfaction as a young diplomat being able to cross swords with Russell at an Institute lecture.

The AIIA receives a small grant (no strings attached) from the Government, which also has made office and meeting rooms available. Some years ago it secured some money from the Ford Foundation to enable it to finance research. But its main income both in the Branches and at the national level has been from members, subscriptions and from royalties and sales of its publications. This has enabled it to be quite independent of the Government of the day, while providing to both public and Government a forum in which facts and different views are displayed.

Above everything the Institute has sought to remain impartial not by seeking a median line or lowest common denominator, but by encouraging different opinions and a range of options. Members, whether students with ideas, officials grappling with problems, or retired ambassadors polishing their memoirs, find a welcome and tolerant audience in the Australian Institute of International Affairs.

Ralf Harry
Director AIIA

FANTASIA IN THE STYLE OF BLAKE

*'What is the truth?' said Pontius Pilate -
The harlot is pure, and the virgin is scarlet -
The dewdrop is tainted, the bead of wine is holy,
Odysseus is dead, put to sleep by the moly.
Sing in the kingdoms of white wine and flowers,
That blood is victorious, that flesh never sours.*

- R.E. McArthur

SOPHOCLES

*As I read Sophocles aloud,
Through the croaking of the frogs,
I know that eternity sings in the instant,
As a midge is caught in the light
And the water laps like the ticking of a clock.*

R.E. McArthur

WHOLENESS

*Wholeness held in the heart
Is shattered at a single blow.
Fragments of glass speckle the ground,
Which we inspect with a hollowed breast.
How to gather this jigsaw together
Whose jagged edges show no pattern?
We must go on further into the wood,
To find a new bright ball to hold in the heart.*

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN A KOALA ON THE GROUND? NOTICE HOW STUPIDLY HELPLESS HE IS; HOW HE SHUFFLES AND STUMBLES.



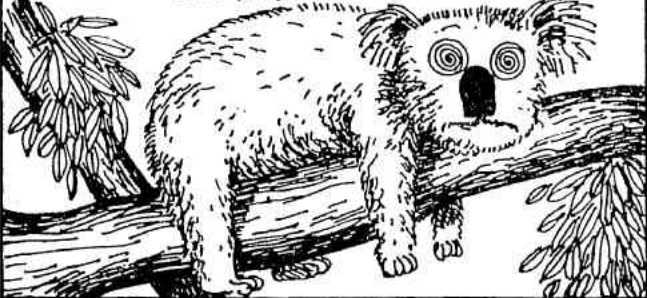
EVEN IN THEIR EUCALYPTUS HABITAT, THEY ARE VERY INACTIVE AND DROWZY, STARING SLEEPILY DOWN AT YOU THROUGH THEIR TINY EYES AS THEY MUNCH THEIR LEAVES.



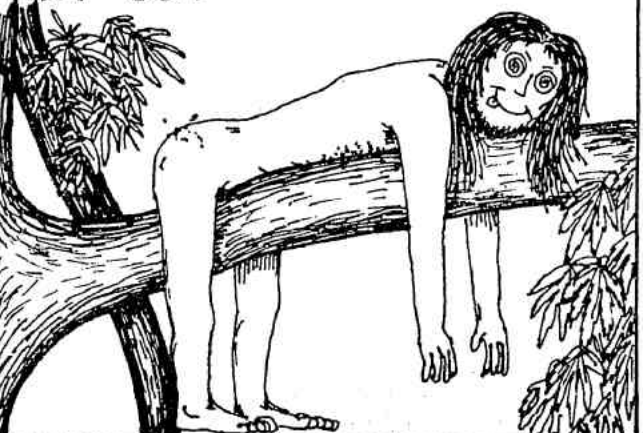
THERE THEY SIT ALL DAY, PERMANENTLY EATING, PERMANENTLY STONED; HIGH IN THE TREES, HIGH IN THEIR MINDS; NEVER COMING DOWN AND PASSING THE HABIT FROM GENERATION TO GENERATION.



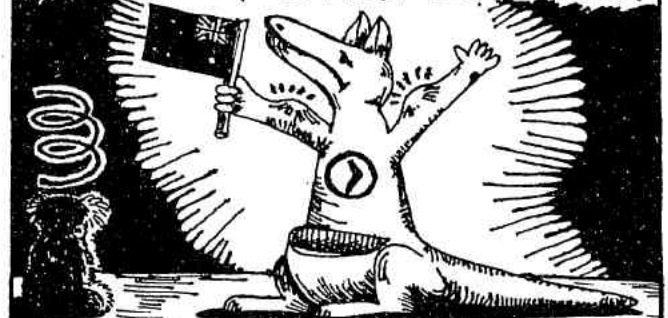
AT LAST THE FACTS CAN BE REVEALED. OUR TEAM OF SCIENTISTS HAS FOUND THAT A CHEMICAL EXISTS IN GUM LEAVES THAT AFFECTS KOALAS THE SAME WAY THAT THE KILLER WEED MARIJUANA AFFECTS HUMAN BEINGS.



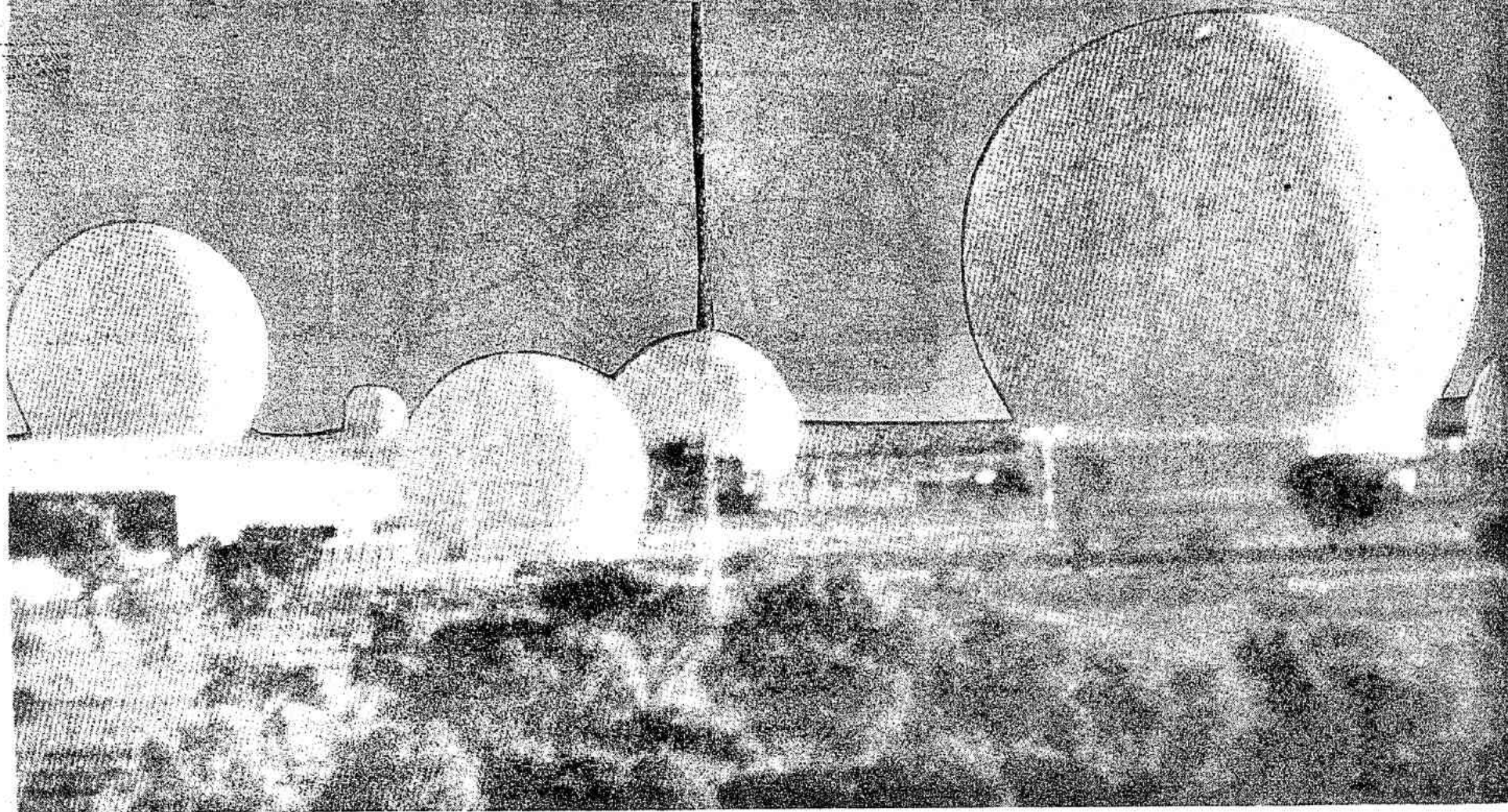
IMAGINE IF WE LIVED THE WAY THEY DO!



IT'S A GOOD THING THAT AUSTRALIA HAS A FINE HEALTHY UPSTANDINGLY NOBLE ANIMAL LIKE THE KANGAROO FOR ITS NATIONAL CREATURE, INSTEAD OF THIS GROTTY LITTLE DOPE FIEND.



A GAP IN SANITY



The following is written by Larry Anderson — together with research conducted prior to, and prompted by A.B.C. Nationwide.

Two Part Series. Nuclear War: How to Survive:

Suddenly shouts rose from the hot, sunbaked desert floor in the Northern Territory. It had happened; nothing in nature unleashes a combination of such destructive forces as a nuclear explosion. A hot blinding flash, casting a crater deeper than a sports arena. At the centre, a fire ball more than one million degrees celcius, vapourises instantly, with winds blowing faster than 2000 kilometers smashing everything.

Devastated

Inside a devastated Darwin people killed and injured number tens of thousands. Deaths and injuries extended 8 kilometers beyond the impact zone. And within 16 kilometers people exposed out of doors during the first crucial seconds suffered severe burns.

This simulation — 20,000 killed, 10,000 injured — is not a remote possibility. Tens of thousands of outwardly normal Australians, in fact, have such a fateful view of their future that they are preparing for apocalypse, now.

Their only confidence in tomorrow is that it will contain catastrophe. For them, Doomsday is certain, and it is the rest of us who are cranks for not accepting that Armageddon is imminent.

Survivalist

These people are not wild-eyed fanatics from yet another cult, or even latter day adventivists with a new date for the end of the world. They are called "survivalists". They include bankers, mechanics, clerks, students and cabbies, with little in common except their unswerving belief in impending doom, and their determination to outlast disaster.

Yet most people in Australia refuse to think about the unthinkable. If they did the nuclear nightmare would destroy them. In fact Federal and most State governments prefer not to alarm the public and naïvely believe it is in the interest of Australia to remain silent on this matter.

The Department of Defence however, has stated quite candidly, "should a nuclear war between the super powers occur we could not discount the possibility that Australia, along with a lot of other countries, might be subjected to nuclear attack. The risk is remote but can never be completely ruled out".

Of course it is remote, but possible, and principles are established on the basis of possibilities. Especially in today's world the possibility of nuclear disaster can not be dismissed. If so, many people would die, but also many could survive.

Nightmare

In fact, careful planning could save many thousands of lives if the nuclear nightmare ever became a reality. Unfortunately, though our nuclear civil defence capability has been run down by many years of public apathy and political complacency.

How ready then, are we in the event of a nuclear war? According to Barry Martin of the N.S.W. State Emergency Service, "The general public are completely unready for it, as far as State Emergency Services go we would do what we could under the circumstances that would arise. Though we definitely do not have enough trained people and equipment."

How then, would the average Australian survive such a disaster? One of the keys to survival would be public awareness, knowing what, how, and when to do it. Yet thoughts for survival become bleak when the Australian authorities refuse to take precautionary measures. But other foreign governments are taking a harsh look at their civil defence especially following the aftermath of events in Afghanistan and Poland.

Crisis

Nevertheless the information gap is so dangerously wide in Australia the problem is paramount and needs to be dealt with immediately. This crisis has been exasperated by a game of buck passing between the Federal and State governments. On the one hand we are told by Admiral Rothesay Swan, a former Director of Natural Disasters "the states have the responsibility for the life and property within their boundaries" and on the other hand, James Young of the N.S.W. State Emergency Service argues, "the concern is you're trying to motivate and educate

people when leadership in my opinion is not from the top (Federal Government). You can't expect to lead from the bottom (State Government)."

Despite this dilemma with our myopic leaders, it is apparent we need to address ourselves to the nuclear realities of this world. Since the cold war days the possibility of a nuclear war has become a harsh reality. Nikita Khrushchev said in the 60's "we can finish off the U.S. first time around. Once is quite enough. What good does it do to annihilate a country twice? We are not bloodthirsty people". Then in the 70's former U.S. President Richard Nixon said "I can go into my office and pick up the telephone and in 25 minutes 70 million people will be dead". And at the start of the 80's former U.S. President Jimmy Carter stated, "Just one of our Poseidon submarines can destroy every large and medium city in the Soviet Union. Our deterrent is overwhelming.

Doomsday

So it seems possible this political rhetoric could be transferred into deadly mayhem. American scientists are so concerned about the possibility they have a doomsday clock printed on the front of that associations journal. Until recently the clock stood at 7 minutes to midnight. Closer to nuclear war than at any other time in history. Now the scientists have put it forward to 4 minutes to midnight. By their judgement the world is at the edge of the abyss. Because, there are now over 50,000 nuclear weapons a million times more powerful than the Hiroshima Bomb. In fact there are 4 tonnes of high explosives for every man, woman and child on earth.

Missiles

Generally, then, we would need to examine this nuclear complexity involving Australia. According to Dr D. Ball of the Strategic Studies Institute at A.N.U. the Soviets have two sorts of weapons which would be available in terms of attacking installations in Australia. They have one family of I.C.B.M.'s based in Southern Siberia which are their big payload long range missiles. Now called S.S.18's which carry ten independently nuclear warheads. On the other hand they have the option of using submarines launching ballistic missiles parked off the coast of Australia.

The worse nuclear scenario involving Australia would occur if the enemy strikes with no warning at all. Dr Ball emphasises that in the case of an attack by I.C.B. Mis. a warning to Australia would be in the order of ¼ of an hour. This figure inevitably leaves little time for preparation, but it could even be shorter Dr Ball remarks, if parked submarines off the coast launch an attack it could be only 15 minutes. But if the Soviets were to do that it would be coordinated with an attack on the U.S. which would involve I.C.B. M.s which in that case take 30 minutes.

MAD

Winston Churchill referred to this situation as the "Balance of Terror". Though we have grown used to the idea neither side would launch a sudden attack against the other. Retaliation and counter retaliation would cause so much death and destruction the move would be suicidal. This theory is so eloquently known as Mutually Assured Destruction (M.A.D.).

No doubt, but on both sides now there are generals who think it is possible to win a nuclear war. The assured destruction need not be so mutual. If new technology looks as though either side is breaking through to a commanding position the balance will be in the danger. According to Harold Brown former U.S. Defence Secretary, his concern is some sections of the Soviet Military think a protracted nuclear war could be winnable. While Vladlueen Vasen a Soviet diplomat stated with some conviction, "if the Soviet Union is attacked it will answer with all its nuclear might".

Despite Australia's geographical isolation it becomes apparent that our involvement would be at a very early level. Why? The U.S. installations here are used for intelligence and monitoring via satellites. In particular Pine Cape, Nurrungar and North West Cape — together play a vital part of the U.S. early warning attack system.

While the possibility of impending catastrophe might occur, there is in fact no real answer. Yet as Air Vice Marshal, Nick Carter remarked a gentleman by the name of Chamberlain said "its peace in our time", a year later W.W.II broke out. It is evident therefore the circumstances that precede war are not predictable and we are deluding ourselves if we think the possibility of a nuclear holocaust is remote.

A Myth That Blocks Disarmament

Experts from the Soviet Ministry of Defence made a thorough comparative analysis of the Soviet Union's and United States' military potentials and confirmed the existence of a general military-strategic balance between the two great powers. The Moscow-based newspaper *Pravda* points out in this connection: "As the leaders of the Soviet Union have authoritatively stated more than once, our country does not strive to attain military superiority. The USSR's military potential does not exceed defence requirements, which wholly accord with the defensive character of the Soviet military doctrine" Washington, too, when it deals with facts, rather than with versions of the "Soviet threat", admits the existence of an approximate US-USSR "equality and equivalence". These were the words used by Secretary of State Alexander Haig in his interview with the French television station Antenne-2, on February 23.

Unfortunately, like the characters in "Alice in Wonderland", Washington's politicians prefer to be on the other side of the mirror, in a country where fictitious images cannot coexist with reality. One of such images is the "Soviet threat" myth in all its variations - from a "Soviet missile thrust" to the "expansion of Soviet might in seas and oceans". This is the most inexhaustible tale in the history of tale-telling. It enables generals and arms-manufacturers to get astronomical sums of money for the most sophisticated types of weaponry. According to reports from Washington, the Pentagon men do not know yet where to invest new large allocations: They have yet to persuade themselves of the existence of "Soviet supremacy" in the field of one or another type of weapons. It seems impossible for Americans to resolve this problem without distorting the truth and lying to oneself, for the post-war history of armaments has been subject to a single regularity at all its stages - it has always been the United States that has initiated the race in one system or another, whereas the Soviet Union has only been forced to catch up with it.

It is not the truth alone that suffers as a result of such an attitude. The cause of disarmament is sustaining ever new setbacks, too. Let us stop and look back at the list of the "casualties" caused by this "supremacy" mania.

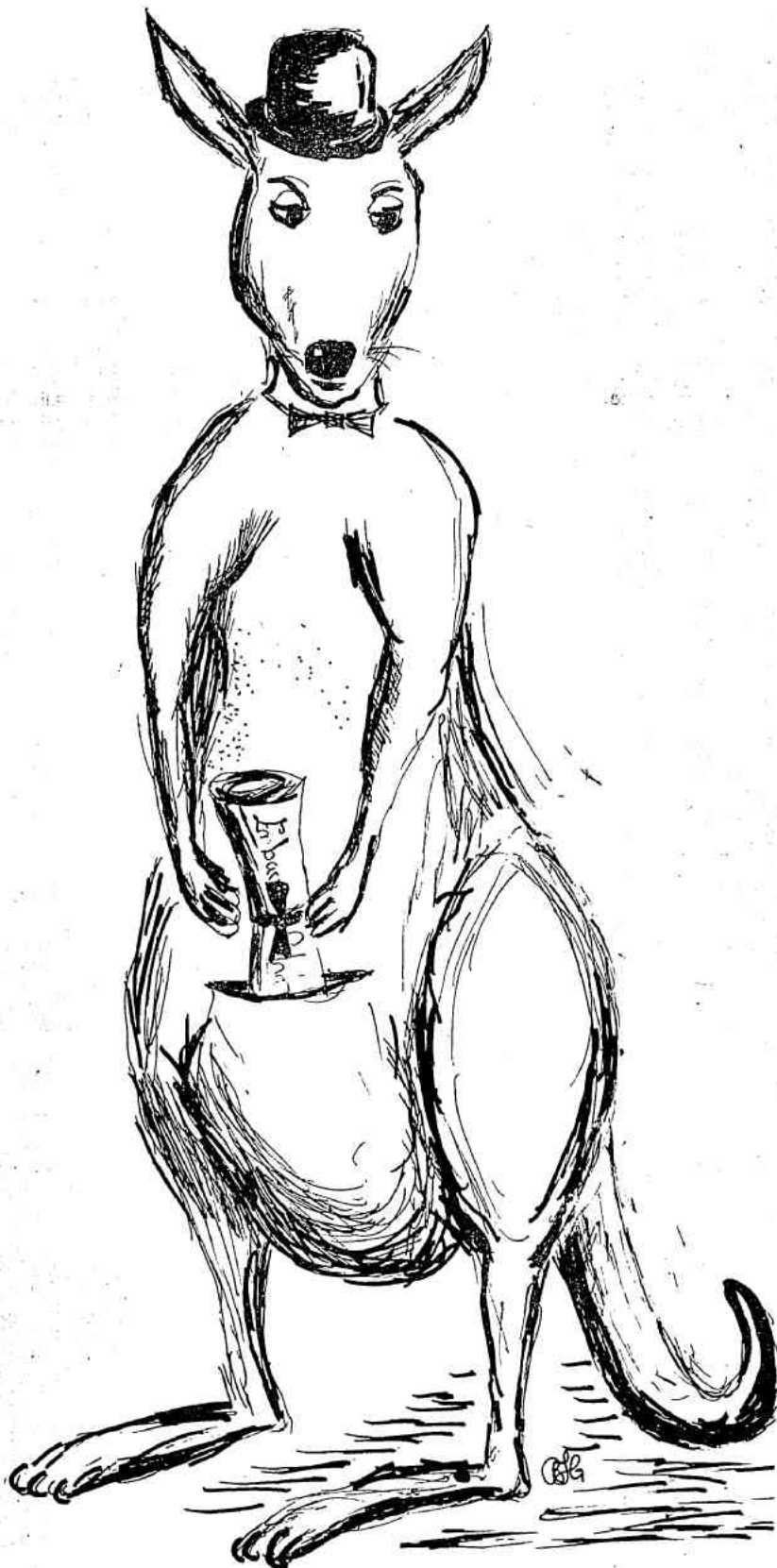
In June 1978, obsessed with its long-term programme of NATO's "modernization", the West was unable to make any constructive contribution to the work of the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament, which took place in New York at that time. The United States and its NATO allies sabotaged the programme of action which was drafted at the session.

The next "victim" was the Soviet-American negotiations on the lowering of the level of military presence in the Indian Ocean. Some people believed both the incredible myth of the US mass media about the conversion of the port of Berbera in Somalia into a Soviet military base in the Western Indian Ocean, and the American version of the cause for the unilateral termination of the negotiations by Washington. Those naive people realised Washington's treachery only when the US quietly turned Berbera into its own stronghold, having thus shown that it had never facilitated in earnest the turning of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

DIPLOMATIC POUCH

In this column, WORONI hopes to present a piece relating in some regard to diplomatic issues, often a product of the Canberra diplomatic corps. Reflecting WORONI's general editorial policy, material from embassies and high commissions representing a full spectrum of political standpoints will be sought. Where possible the pieces will be matched with WORONI articles in the same issue addressing a similar theme.

In this, the first instalment of this new section, SPARTAK BEGLOV of the Novosti News Service puts forward an alternative view on one aspect of East-West relations. This article was obtained through Lev Koshliakov, Second Secretary and Press Attache of the Soviet Embassy.



In June 1979 the Soviet Union and the United States signed the SALT-2 treaty with which peace champions all over the world connected their far-going expectations. In September of the same year, however, the American "hawks" came up with a new version of the "Soviet threat" myth (the presence of a Soviet military brigade in Cuba) in order to block the ratification of the treaty.

In December 1979, the advocates of the European deployment of new American missiles rejected Leonid Brezhnev's offer of negotiations on this type of armament and made their choice in favour of NATO's decision which made Western Europe a hostage of the Pentagon's nuclear strategy. Scaring their partners with Soviet SS-20 missiles, the authors of this new version about a "Soviet threat" did their utmost to conceal the fact that the Soviet Union had to modernize its arms in response to the modernization of a corresponding American arsenal which had been supplemented, along with Pershing-1A missiles and new Phantoms, by such forward-based means as five Poseidon submarines with 600 nuclear warheads targeted against the Soviet Union.

Inasmuch as Washington has made a statement on one part of a so-called "dual decision" adopted by NATO, namely the deployment of new missiles rather than negotiations, the governments of West European NATO countries, in particular West Germany, have bowed down to American pressure and have said "No" to the new Soviet proposal on a moratorium on Euromissiles. Such a course virtually deprives West European NATO countries of any independent programme in the field of disarmament. Hurrying up to support Washington's harping on the old myths, they are entertaining a very dangerous illusion - the possibility of winning a victory in the arms race. This striving becomes a goal in itself. It should be understood, however, that by removing everything which could curb the arms race Washington is creating a threat on a new scale to each home in Western and Eastern Europe and elsewhere in the world.

Observers, including some in the United States should be commended when they say that with the exception of general hostility to communism, the new American administration has no positive policy, including in the field of disarmament. Thus, the leader of Swedish Social-Democrats, Olof Palme, said in his recent interview with the West German magazine *Konkret* that the United States was "inclined to think that the existence of equilibrium by no means makes [the US] happy and that it always needs to have supremacy. Such views make disarmament difficult and the continued arms race almost inevitable," he stressed. Thus, complicity with such a course means collaboration in the efforts to torpedo detente, the foundations of which West Europeans themselves have laid.

Against this background Moscow's firm and weighed call to set in motion the resources of common sense and realism and unblock the way to negotiations about realistic measures in the field of disarmament is both important and timely. "And for this it is really high time to throw the threadbare scarecrow of a 'Soviet threat' out of the door of serious politics," as Leonid Brezhnev justly stressed at the Twenty-sixth Congress of the CPSU.

POLAND EL SALVADOR

When most politically aware persons are outraged by the atrocities committed by the American-backed fascists in El Salvador, Mick Atkinson is still pedalling anti-socialist propaganda (Poland, WORONI, p.12 No. 5 1981). This is not surprising when you consider Mick Atkinson's political allegiances. After all, Murdoch's propaganda broadsheet (alias The Australian) has also published stories about the "imminent invasion of Poland for at least six months. Murdoch's broadsheet also gave us "the imminent drive to a warm water port" after Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Neither of these have yet materialized.

Yet, at the same time in El Salvador, American backed atrocities conspicuously gained less attention. The sick butchery caused by the ultraright military (supplied and given advice by the Reaganite militarists) should be condemned by all persons who possess any respect for justice. El Salvador epitomises the experience of American-backed and/or American installed fascists juntas. The atrocities committed by the right in El Salvador are documented facts, in contrast to the alleged and imaginary excesses of Communists in Poland.

Although I do not wish to get involved in personal polemics with anti-Soviet hacks, I feel compelled to redress some errors of historical interpretation put forward by Mick Atkinson in his article "Poland: the right to self determination".

Perhaps, I should point out that Mick Atkinson often cited material from jerk-journals such as "Quadrant, Weekend Australian, Bulletin, The Economist and the U.S. State department's publication "Problems of Communism". I would like to emphasize that these right wing publications are well known to present anti-ALP and anti-socialist points of view. Since Mick Atkinson claims to support the ALP it seems incongruous

that he should believe and even promote views expressed by these anti-socialist publications.

In this article I intend to concentrate on only three of the issues raised: the 1944 Warsaw uprising, the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact and the extent of the Soviet contribution to the destruction of Nazi tyranny.

Most serious historians no longer harp on the cold-war instigated "Soviet conspiracy theory" surrounding the Warsaw uprising. Nonetheless, Mick Atkinson is not alone in his claim that the Red Army halted on purpose to allow the Nazis to suppress the uprising. A recent edition of the South African Panorama (SAP) expresses the same opinion (1). Men with such unbiased and prestigious colleagues the SAP, this claim does not agree with the historical evidence.

Let us examine the evidence: "By the end of July 1944 the Red Army had reached the Vistula river, the east bank suburbs of Warsaw. There the momentum ran out. The Red Army had covered nearly five hundred miles in six weeks, and had far outdistanced the capacity of its supply services." (2)

"On 1 August 1944 armed insurrection against the Germans broke out in Warsaw The Red Army had rapidly approached Warsaw, and the commanders of the rising mistakenly believed that the German garrison was about to evacuate the city Their commander, however, was himself guilty of a gross political mistake — he gave the order for action without trying to establish contact and to coordinate the rising with the command of the advancing Russian army. Incidentally, the commander of that Russian army was a Pole, Marshal Rokossovsky . . . It soon turned out that the timing of the insurrection was disastrous. Rokossovsky's army had been stopped by the Germans at the Vistula and then thrown back." (3)

" . . . the Polish rebellion took place against the express wishes of the Soviet High Command, which had reached a natural obstacle on the Vistula and needed time to consolidate. Not indeed until January 17, 1945 — more than three months after the Germans had suppressed the Warsaw rising — did the Red Army in fact take Warsaw, which can be interpreted to suggest that Stalin's chief motive for halting on the Vistula was military rather than political." (4)

It seems, like so many other anti-Soviet demagogues, that Mick Atkinson in his zeal to uncover supposed insidious Soviet plots, has forgotten to read his history books. In the case of the Warsaw uprising, the only evidence suggesting foul play is the refusal, by Stalin, to allow British planes to use Soviet airfields, hence stopping the dropping of arms and food. The Soviet planes appeared over the burning city with help, when it was too late. It should also be added that Stalin was never keen to allow troops or airmen from western countries into Soviet occupied areas.

Atkinson, in his so-called "historical introduction" to his article, refers to the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact as an "alliance". Clearly Atkinson doesn't understand the difference or it is his intent to deceive.

Between Hitler's assumption of power in 1933 and the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact of 1939, Germany and the Soviet Union were on the worst possible terms. They assailed each other with abusive material stressing the ideological incompatibility of Socialism and Nazism.

In those days the USSR was the only socialist country in the world. The Soviet Union came forward resolutely in defence of peace and international security and against fascist aggression. It rendered enormous assistance to the people of Republican Spain, which was

the victim of fascist intervention by Germany and Italy. The USSR tried to organise collective resistance to the fascist aggressors, but here it encountered the opposition of Britain and France.

Another consideration was that the USSR faced a potential war on two fronts at this time, owing to the continuing menace of Japan's armies on their far eastern borders. Among the factors predisposing the Soviet leadership to make their pact with Hitler, the Japanese threat to Siberia may well have played a larger part than is commonly realized (5).

Also, after the shameful Munich Pact, when the British stabbed Czechoslovakia in the back, the USSR feared that the west was trying to entice Hitler to invade eastern Europe.

The Soviet Union, therefore, agreed to make a pact of non-aggression with Germany. Subsequent events revealed that this step was the only correct one under the circumstances. By taking it the USSR was able to continue peaceful construction for nearly two years and to strengthen its defences.

As for the Soviet Union invading Eastern Poland, it should be remembered that most of this land (including Bessarabia, which had been annexed by Rumania in 1918) was taken from the Soviets during the Russo-Polish war (1920). Therefore, the USSR saw the movement of Soviet troops into eastern Poland, after their collapse was imminent, as an act of regaining what was once theirs rather than predatory aggression.

In summary, I would like to point out that the western capitalist states, namely Britain and France, must bear a great proportion of responsibility for the tragedy of WWII (this includes, of course, the capitalists who supported the Nazi party).

The people of the USSR bore the brunt of the war and were the combatants which contributed the most to the defeat of the Nazis. The western powers too often forget the incomparably greater losses of their wartime Communist ally: the twenty million Soviet dead. Often they forget that the most strategically important battles occurred in the USSR e.g. Moscow 1941, Stalingrad 1942, Kursk 1943 and the Oder 1945. These were the battles which truly determined the final outcome of the war. These facts may be forgotten by Mick Atkinson and conservatives in general (often duped by cold war propaganda) but to the USSR "nobody" is forgotten and nothing is forgotten". (6).

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B.L. Rogers.

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ARTH



'YOU MUST BE FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT.'

FRASER Vs PEACOCK — A MEDIA ANALYSIS

The Peacock-Fraser "dispute" was a flashy media spectacle, and generated enormous interest in the parliamentary press galleries. By now it is stale news. Unless, of course, between time of writing and publication Peacock has challenged Fraser for the Liberal Party leadership. The interesting point to note is the extent to which the media played up the differences between the two Liberals — and conversely, the condemnation from the capitalist media of Bill Hayden's attack on the two of them together.

Certainly they have differences.

Fraser's interests are with the graziers and large mineral extractors, the landed gentry and the transnationals. Peacock identifies with financial institutions, big business interests and particularly the interlocking directorship system of control of the Australian business world. Neither of them have any interest in, or compassion for, the unemployed, working people, oppressed racial and other minority groups.

Peacock would not be a better Prime Minister than Fraser. He may be a nicer person, a deeper tan, a more

pleasant manner. In some ways he would be a worse P.M. — people might be led to believe that things were different under his rule. The problems facing Australia stem from the Liberal government; not from individuals. It is their policies; not their leadership, which have created so much unemployment and inequality in our society.

There is a danger in talking about the Fraser government. It is the Liberal government, not Mal's: he is merely a symbol, as P.M., of the seething nastiness beneath him. It is a convenient shorthand

to attack Fraser; but he is simply a front for ruling class interests; they are the real enemy.

In this context it is important to see the media fuss over personalities, rather than policies, as a part of the ruling class attempt to obscure the real issues. After all, what importance does the leadership of the Liberal party have by comparison with: two million Australians living below the poverty line; record levels of youth unemployment; massive cut-backs in government services; the running down of education, health and welfare

S.A. Bartos.

ANOTHER VIETNAM?

The Agony of El Salvador



By John Hughes

"No more Vietnams!" Certainly a catchy phrase, and one very much in vogue these days amongst those standing in opposition to American involvement in El Salvador. It's ironic though, only ten years ago many of these same people were chanting, "One, Two, Many Vietnams!" — another catchy phrase — coined by Che Guevara, Castro's agent provocateur to the western world. But just how similar are the two situations? In reality El Salvador and Vietnam could hardly be more different. Let's examine them to understand why.

History

Long years of Vietnamese nationalistic struggle against the French preceded US intervention in Vietnam. A pro-Moscow, marxist regime was firmly entrenched in the North, and had made substantial inroads into the south. The struggle from the beginning was destined to be long and protracted.

However there is no "North El Salvador"; the home base for communist activity there is Cuba. Popular support for the 4-5,000 guerillas active in the country is limited; what support they do have is often based on terrorization tactics in accordance with Mao's dictum, "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

Leadership

Ho Chi Minh was popularly recognised throughout both North and South Vietnam as a major leader in the struggle against French colonialism. The pro-western leaders supported by the US (with the possible exception of Ngo Dinh Diem) were obscure nationalistic figures by comparison.

In El Salvador however, 54 year old Jose Napoleon Duarte stands as a well known and popular leader with long standing credentials as a social reformer; three times elected mayor of San Salvador and co-founder of the Christian Democratic Party.

In 1972 he won his country's first truly democratic election in fifty years, but was denied office by the all powerful military. Following an attempted coup against the military junta of Gen. Hernandez, he was charged with treason, savagely tortured and expelled from El Salvador.

Five nail-less fingers on his right hand bear witness to his dissociation from the right.



In 1979 he returned, and in December of 1980 became President at the request of a government that acknowledged his influence and popularity among the people. His government enjoys the backing of a clear majority of Salvadorians, including the UCS, the largest peasant union in the country, major segments of the urban labour movement, the Unidad Popular Democratica, which is a coalition of trade unions, political groups and civic associations, and most, though not the most vocal members, of the Church hierarchy.

His Christian Democratic Party, by far the largest in the country, has been fighting for domestic reform since its inception 20 years ago. Because it does not use violent or dramatic actions that draw attention (especially media attention) it is easy to underestimate its size and support.

US believed it had a moral and political commitment to contain.

El Salvador however is in the United States' "backyard". The base of supply for guerilla activity is Cuba, shipping mainly through Nicaragua. By pressuring Nicaragua to stop arms shipments and by firmly exposing Cuban complicity, the Reagan policy stands a good chance of helping Duarte establish peace and order in a relatively short time.

The U.S. Role

In Vietnam, the US foolishly sent 150,000 troops to fight battles for the South Vietnamese, while prohibiting the Vietnamese from crossing their own border to pursue the aggressors. It was a no-win strategy from the beginning, based on a misunderstanding of American responsibility.



semi feudal estates (by which some 200 families control 75% of the country's export earnings) though perhaps unfair to some landowners, did succeed in showing the campesinos that the government was trying to help them, stifling the Marxist drive for popular support.

But the Carter policy failed by tying the government's hands in terms of its ability to root out guerillas whose terror tactics and scorched earth policy continued to frighten some campesinos into co-operation. Government inaction against the left frustrated rightist elements who created paramilitary organisations: taking the law into their own hands and giving rise to the present anarchic bloodbath.

Reagan hopes to take the positive, idealistic elements initiated under Carter, while encouraging the Salvadorian government to move more strongly to squash the small groups which originated and continue to perpetrate the violence.

Such a policy should bring to an end the bloodshed — on all sides — which has plagued the country by —

- 1) allowing the campesinos the freedom to develop a reformed agrarian economy unhindered by leftist terror,
- 2) destroying the raison d'etre of the right wing paramilitary groups
- 3) paving the way for restoration of democracy and human rights.

A Victory for the People

The agony of El Salvador presents no easy answers. In committing American support, Reagan has established a precedent; its success or failure will decide the future of American foreign policy this decade.

US policy should concentrate on encouraging the Duarte government in its pledges: the continued implementation of land reform, a government election in 1982 and a determined effort to crush terrorism from both right and left. It will continue to supply the military equipment and advisors necessary to enable the government to cut the supply of Cuban arms across its borders and to transform its military into a mobile force that can effectively engage in anti-terrorist warfare.

Such a policy will not necessarily be popular in the United States, either with those supporting the insurgents or with conservatives. But such a policy will help ensure victory for the centrist government, and only then can the Salvadorian people win. Meanwhile the agony continues.

He is a totally legitimate leader — far more so than anyone either the extreme left or right can put forward. Thus to discredit him and his government is a top priority for both factions. The right accuse him of being a communist, while the left make use of the still strong sympathies of the armed forces (some twenty percent of the army and a greater percentage of the police and National Guard are direct instruments of right wing terror) to imply that it is Duarte himself responsible for the bloodshed.

Geopolitics

Vietnamese communists received vast military support from both China and the USSR. Indo-China was in another hemisphere and could not be counted in the US sphere of influence except for the fact that its population was threatened by totalitarian expansion, which the

But what of El Salvador? The challenge confronting US policy makers is typical of the problems which will confront America in the eighties — how to stop the spread of Marxist totalitarianism and yet avoid "another Vietnam". Indeed, besides America, the Third World has a vested interest in the outcome of the struggle for El Salvador. For the conclusion of this struggle, which has already claimed 14,000 lives, may foreshadow the future of many Third World borderline nations.

Reagan has inherited four years of well intentioned but politically disastrous blundering by the Carter Administration.

On the positive side, Carter's policy had been geared to co-opting the leftist base through a government land reform program supervised by anti-communist Free Labour Development advisors, such as those gunned down earlier in the year. This program of breaking up the large

Safeguard the world's children - boycott Nestles

Infant baby milk formulas have been deemed 'baby killers' in the developing world. This is the outcome of studies of nutritional deficiencies and infant mortality in Latin America, The Caribbean, India and other Third World countries. These studies showed that where nutritional deficiency was the underlying cause of infant mortality it was more frequent in babies who had never been breast fed, or had been breast fed for a limited period only, than in babies who were breast fed.

There is no suggestion that similar problems occur in the affluent West. Indeed the choice between breast feeding and bottle feeding may be based on belief about what is best for baby, or on personal convenience or life style. Both methods will yield satisfac-

tory results for baby health in the West.

The problem in the developing world stems from four sources: inappropriate use of formula feeds, advertising and promotional practices, misconceptions about nutrition and misdirected health programmes.

Commercial formula milks are expensive - prohibitively so if you are one of the poorest people of a poor country. Several years ago a study in Jamaica showed it would cost \$73 to feed a baby adequately on processed foods for the first six months. This, were 40 percent of the population were earning \$11 or less per week. This represents 25 percent or more of the earnings of these people. Could you afford to spend 25 percent of your salary on baby milk?

The result of this is incorrect use of the formula. The same study showed that 82 percent of the women using artificial methods were over-diluting the formula in order to make it last longer. This problem is then exacerbated by the hygiene and preparation facilities available. One researcher has written that 'the possibility of producing an uncontaminated feed is almost nil, when a mother may have only one feeding bottle and nipple, no storage space (let alone electricity or a refrigerator), water from a nearby pond or stream, and, because of minimal education, difficulty in following advice on preparing feeds properly'.

In some Third World countries the household's kitchen may just be one pot on top of a few stones with a fire underneath. There may be only one tap or pump in the village. The pot has to be used to sterilise baby's bottle and to boil the water to mix the feed. It also has to be used for preparing the family's food. It is not surprising that adequate hygiene conditions are not met.

Given these conditions bottle feeding results in higher levels of malnutrition and greater risk of disease transmission. These facts have been established for 12 years or more now. These facts are not disputed.

Why 'Boycott Nestles'?

Nestles, and other baby milk manufacturers come into the arena in Act II. Through their advertising and promotional practices these companies have been actively encouraging Third World mothers to use their products. Their defence is that their promotion emphasises 'when mother's milk is not enough, our product will help make up the difference'. Their advertising techniques are not quite as passive as this though. There are several crucial aspects to their advertising.

These practices introduce the fear of inadequacy to mothers. The mothers are encouraged to believe that these products are superior to mother's milk and this encourages their use. These mothers want what is best for baby, they do not use formulas because they are unconcerned for their infant's health or because of a reluctance to be tied down to breast feeding schedules.

This attitude of inadequacy is further strengthened by use of health programmes as advertising media. Nestles and other companies operate through hospitals. This is not unusual, similar involvement occurs here. But mothers who receive free samples and encouragement to use formulas through doctors and during labour confinement are likely to accept the product as part of the health programme, not as a piece of information that can be discarded because it doesn't suit their needs.

Further many companies, including Nestles directly employ nurses to promote their products. Nestles' nurses have access to women while still in hospital in some countries, and under the guise of professional advice, promote baby milk products.

The use of high powered promotional practices in developing countries is particularly insidious when we consider the basis on which people have to accept or reject such promotion. Where the general public's understanding of health care and hygiene is poor and where the understanding of disease causes is poor, Western advertising techniques have an unethical ring to them.

Nestles argues that their products have instructions attached, instructions written in the main languages of the country of sale. However, where most of the female population is illiterate, whose responsibility is it to ensure that

mothers understand the instructions properly? Nestles claims it is not their responsibility. How will a Nigerian mother react when she notices that her baby's clinic card has a picture of a tin of Lactogen on it? 'War on Want' claims she does not know that the company gives the cards to the clinic. And she can almost certainly not read the English text inside which says 'Breast feed your baby for as long as you can. Breast milk is best for baby and gives him the best start in life...!'

If Nestles disclaims responsibility, other groups must act. In Sydney the group INFAC has formed - a group that aims to bring these practices to the awareness of the Western world. Nestles depends on sales in the West for continued viability. Maybe they can be forced to change their marketing practices if we boycott Nestles - but don't forget to write and tell them of your stand.

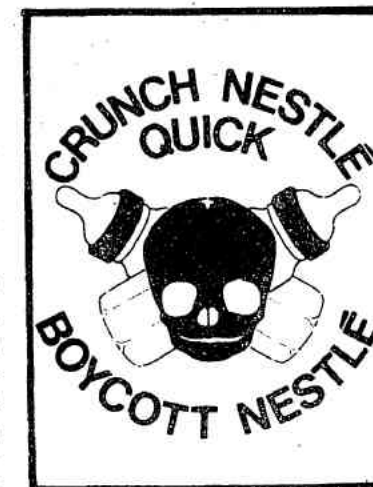
Further information:

INFAC, P.O. Box K681 Haymarket, NSW, 2001. Phone 349 4691 or 32 0908. *The Baby Killer* by War on Want - available from INFAC.

Prepared by Roslyn Omodei from material collected by the Ideas Centre, Freedom From Hunger, Sydney.



A typical advertisement from India aimed at inducing mothers to buy formula milks and accessories.



zimbabwe

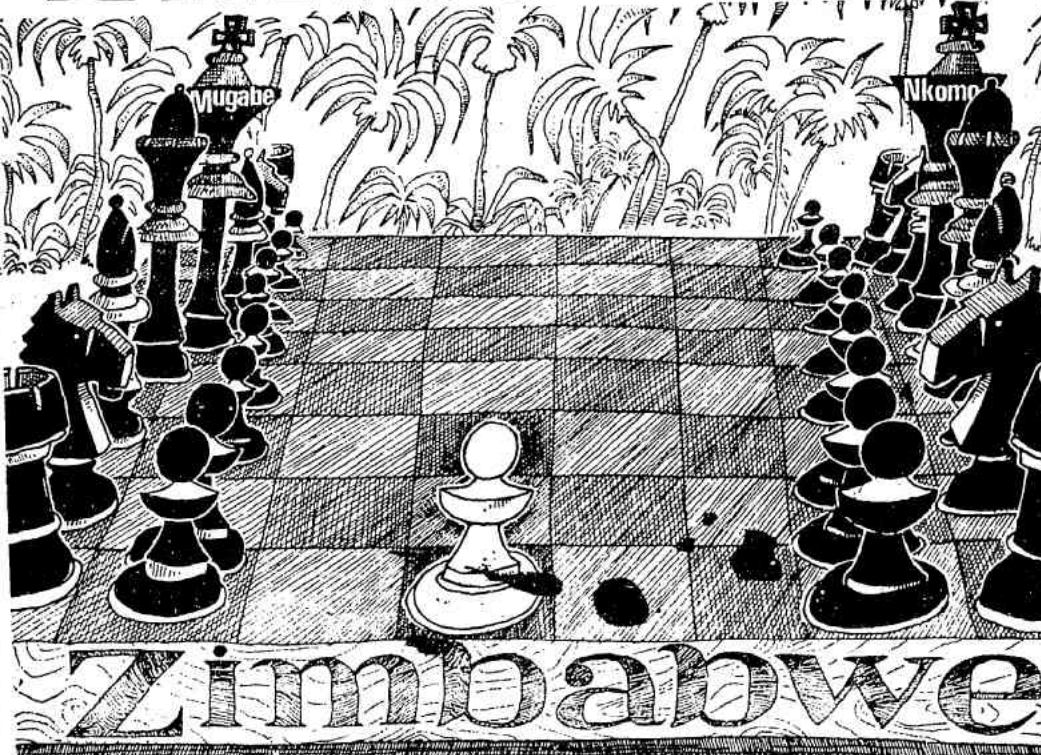
The following is a report from Peter McBurney currently teaching at the University of Zimbabwe.

Race Relations

Race relations leave a lot to be desired, with barely any social contact between Africans and Europeans at all. Indeed public intercourse is discouraged by the activities of white gangs who beat up people in mixed groups in pubs, etc. I have suffered no physical violence but have encountered quite a degree of verbal enmity, (with the usual end result being called a "bolshie") for associating with blacks around campus and beyond. When I go to beer-halls in the African suburbs people keep speaking to me and congratulating me for coming to a black suburb after dark! Indeed, the reaction I have had from Africans has been uniformly good, once they realise I am not a local white.

Economic Inequality

Perhaps one of the causes of the present poor quality of human relations is the underlying economic difference of the two groups. Average white income is 100 times what rural black income is and



about ten times the income of urban blacks. This difference is reflected in housing - black suburbs have a density roughly equivalent to an average suburb in Australia (4 to 6 houses to the acre) although the quality of homes is much poorer. Whites live on an acre or more, each, with pools and tennis courts in abundance, and all surrounded by hedges. Each white household employs 1 or 2 or 3 cooks and 1 or 2 gardeners, who live in shabby, old huts out-back of the main house (out of sight of course!)

Political Problems

It is not surprising then that the Mugabe government calls itself Marxist, although their record to date rivals Neville Wran's in actual enactment of party policy. Part of the reason for this, of course, is that the present constitution is extremely conservative (nationalisation is forbidden, for example); also, the government (or at least Mugabe's wing), realises that economic chaos would ensue if whites were to leave as a consequence of too radical a line. But changes are in mind, especially when it becomes easier to amend the constitution (about 1987, I think).

HOW ADVERTISERS STUFF YOUR MIND

By Gordon Taylor

How many times were you seduced today? Chances are that you don't know the answer. And as far as advertisers are concerned, you're not supposed to know. Their job is to arouse you, without you knowing it.

Today, like any day, every time you saw a TV commercial, or read an ad in a newspaper or magazine, you were most likely being sexually assaulted by devices you cannot detect with your conscious mind.

brainwash

This is the art, nay, the science of subliminal advertising. It is a subtle, but very powerful and effective method of mass brainwashing. Every person reading this article — Yes that means you, has been assaulted and manipulated by the use of subliminal stimuli directed deep into your unconscious mind by the mass merchandisers of the media. The techniques are in widespread use by the media, advertising firms, public relations men, large companies and maybe even by the Federal Government itself.

What is subliminal advertising? It includes all those techniques known to the mass media by which millions of people are manipulated every day without being consciously aware of it. And how come it works? Well it is clear from studies in neurology and psychology, that the brain operates on at least two levels, the conscious and the unconscious. At the conscious level you are aware of what is going on. Information is also collected simultaneously and continuously at a subconscious or subliminal level; a level at which there is no apparent awareness of data entering the brain. This means that you do not know you are thinking subliminally.

And the secret has been well kept. The average citizen, as well as most social and behavioural scientists, simply do not know what is going on. Or is it that an entire profession has turned a blind eye to what is happening. But one group in

society does know what is going on and uses this knowledge to its fullest. They are the con-men of the twentieth century, the advertising industry.

Well that's enough on the hows and whys for a moment; let's look at a few specific examples. An excellent, although somewhat old example now, is an ad for Gilbey's Gin which appeared in the July 1971 edition of 'Time' magazine. At the time, 'Time' had some 24.2 million readers. The ad at first sight appears quite innocent. A frosty Gilbey's Gin bottle stands beside a cocktail glass containing gin and icecubes. But on close examination a startling realisation is made. By retouching the photograph the word SEX has been embedded into the icecubes. Below; the bottle's reflection with that of the removed bottle cap unmistakably, the image of a man's legs and partially erect penis. It is staggering to think that this subliminally pornographic Gilbey's ad could enter the homes of 5.5 million families and be read by up to 24.2 million individuals. Incredibly none of those 24.2 million readers consciously perceived what was being done to them.

flash

Of course the next obvious question is — does it work? And of course it does, otherwise advertisers would not spend millions of dollars each year using it to dupe us. One way of implanting subliminal messages is to flash them, for a fraction of a second, so they are not consciously seen. A machine can be used to flash messages invisibly to the conscious mind, at the movies or on TV. In a six week test at one theatre, involving 45,000 patrons, the messages "Hungry?"



Eat popcorn" and "Drink Coca-Cola" were flashed on alternate days. During the six weeks, popcorn sales increased 57.7 percent and Coca-Cola sales 18.1 percent. The flashing method is rather crude compared with some techniques now in use.

perversion

One of the most startling instances of the use of this technique was in the movie, "The Exorcist". Numerous times throughout the movie a large, full screen death mask was flashed at the audience. The skin was greasy white, the mouth a blood red gash, the face surrounded by a white shroud. This was the face of the devil. The subliminal flash consisted of just two frames spliced into the film and flashing for just 1/48 of a second on the screen. That was just for starters. The movie managed to incorporate many taboo sexual perversions, undetected by the conscious, but very clearly perceived by the subliminal. Pedophilia (the use of children for sexual stimulation) was an extensively used subliminal theme carefully arranged so that the audience did not consciously deal with the forbidden subject. Sadomasochistic subliminal themes were used extensively.

And what effect did it have on our poor, duped, unsuspecting audience. People fainted in large numbers, many more became nauseous, and a great number more had very disturbing nightmares. Hospitals had to deal with dozens of fainting, nausea and hysteria cases caused by the movie. Psychiatrists reported treating people affected by the movie. In Toronto, Canada, after "The Exorcist" had been shown four people were placed in Psychiatric Hospital as a result of seeing the film. And so the toll mounts.

One of the most marketed, promoted, advertised, used and directed industries today is the rock music industry. Naturally it uses subliminal techniques

THE BEATLES



to their fullest potential. The Beatles' song "I am a Walrus" contains a distinct background chant "Get fucked, Get fucked, everybody get fucked". The Blue Swede's 1974 hit song "Hooked on a Feeling" contains in a background chant the words "Who got sucked off". Examples are all too numerous. Even politicians have got into the act, after all it's a very profitable bandwagon to be on. The word SEX is frequently hidden in political propaganda and in advertisements in papers and on TV. The simple three letter word, usually invisible to consciousness appears instantly perceivable at the unconscious level.

And so it goes on. There is an old saying "Let the buyer beware". But when the sellers are delving into our very subconscious, without our knowledge or approval, maybe it's time for control of the advertising industry so that the buyer is in a fair position. At the moment the odds are heavily in favour of the mass merchandisers.

And they're stuffing our minds in the process.

This article is based on a recent 2XX radio program by Gordon Taylor.

Sources:

Wilson Bryan Key 1973: "Subliminal Seduction". The New American Library, New York
1976: "Media Sexploitation" The New American Library, New York.

beaks

BEAKS 3-6

The Chimp's been abolished.

Forthwith - By order of the Razor Gang.

His hair's not that long. He didn't even have split ends.

A ten-man Committee's investigating his disposal.

They offered his functions to the states

but they claim that they've got a gorilla that's leaner and more cost-effective.

Private Enterprise decided he hadn't enough assets to be worth stripping

The rural lobby won't lift a finger to save him.

A Senior Government Official told them, off the record, that he was a kind of hamster.

He can't afford to come to University ...

... because they decided to recognise his mail-order first degree...

... for the purposes of assessment for fees.

But Chimp says that if the ten-man committee takes much longer...

... it'll get abolished ...

... and he'll be left sitting pretty.

TEASERS

Rhyme Thyme

What two words rhyme with each other and satisfy the clue. For example:

Large hog (1) big pig
The number in brackets indicate the amount of syllables

- 1 Tidy bench (1)
- 2 Strange bristles (1)
- 3 Maligner (1)
- 4 Yellow Norwegian (2)
- 5 Glass gun (2)
- 6 Godless President (2)
- 7 Long-playing radio (2)
- 8 Office for bagmen (2)
- 9 David Cassidy tape (2)
- 10 Fairly radiant candle (1)

SOLUTIONS NEXT ISSUE

by David Astle

Moulting Feathers

Last summer I spent a week or so in the little-known village of Moulting Feathers, in Dumfrieshire. Its social centre is the local Bird Fanciers' Club.

The club has seven members. Each is the owner of one bird. And each owner is, strange to say, the namesake of the bird owned by one of the others.

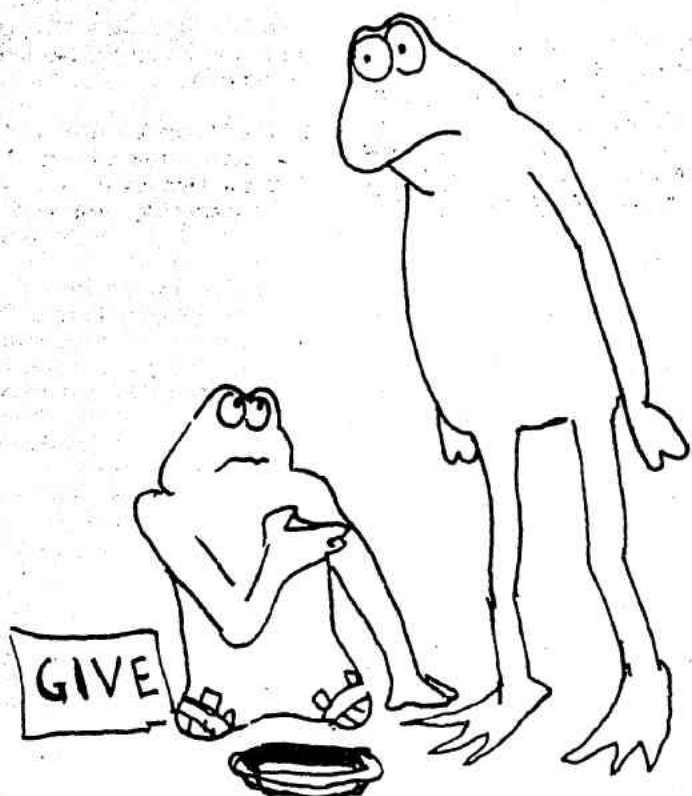
Three of the fanciers have birds which are darker than their owners' feathered namesakes.

I stayed with the human namesake of Mr Crow's bird, from whose wife I collected most of the village gossip. Incidentally, only two of the fanciers - Mr Dove and Mr Canary - are bachelors. Mr Gull's wife's sister's husband is the owner of the raven - the most popular of the seven birds. The crow, on the other hand, is much disliked; "I can't abide him", said his owner's fiancée.

Mr Raven's bird's human namesake is the owner of the canary, while the parrot's owner's feathered namesake is owned by the human namesake of Mr Crow's bird.

WHO OWNS THE STARLING

by Jim Politis



CROSSWORD

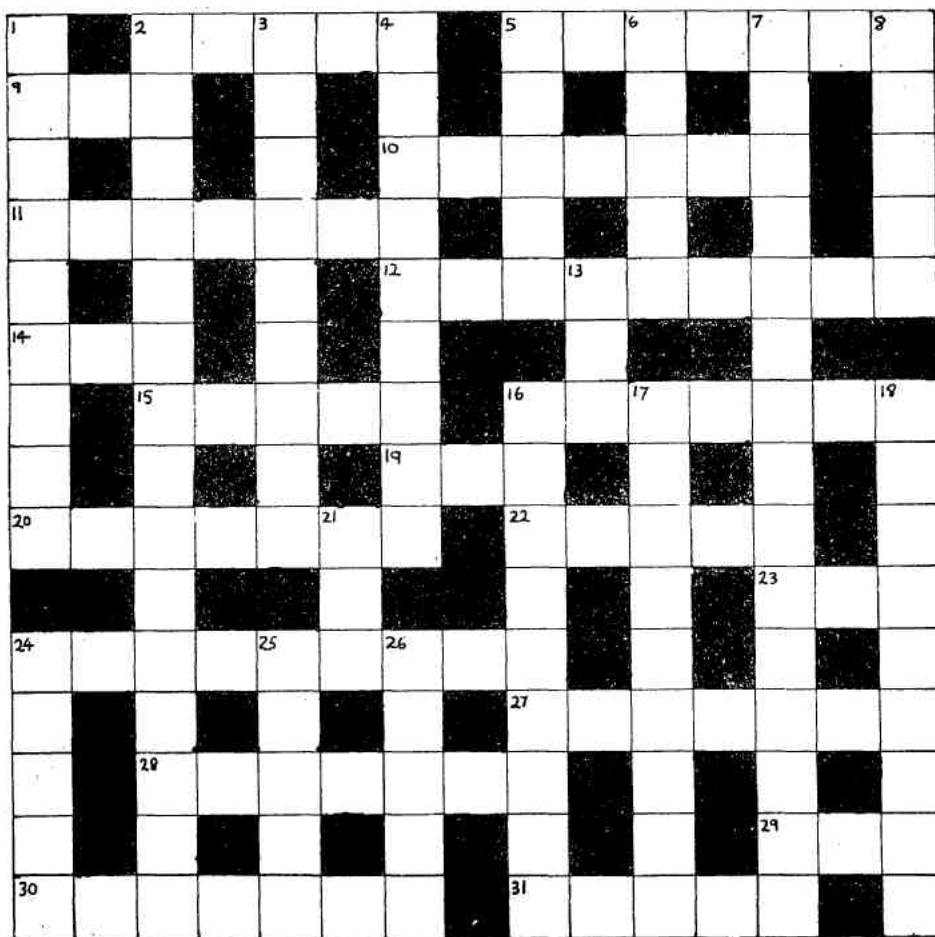
ACROSS

- 2 Brave guy round a backstreet (5)
- 5 Select circle by bed queen, that is it (7)
- 9 A stag gave way to a Turk (3)
- 10 About Mr Lawrence being pointlessly adept with 'Blue' (7)
- 11 Improved the afternoon (7)
- 12 Where to get practical jokes once established (3, 2, 4)
- 14 Still ingredient (3)
- 15 Cop-out crown plural with it back on air-condition (5)
- 16 Moses alleged to have been put in reed (7)
- 19 Stick signal (3)
- 20 Nag layer X (7)
- 22 One period reflects the scene of battle (5)
- 23 And not nibble, its said (3)
- 24 Marksman from Russia? (9)
- 27 Demon takes the heart of Cousin Bruce (7)
- 28 Not fig-leaf, fag-leaf! (7)
- 29 Pick-up truck in the outer (3)
- 30 Look mum, Venus de Milo (2, 5)
- 31 Braised sword has no credentials (5)

DOWN

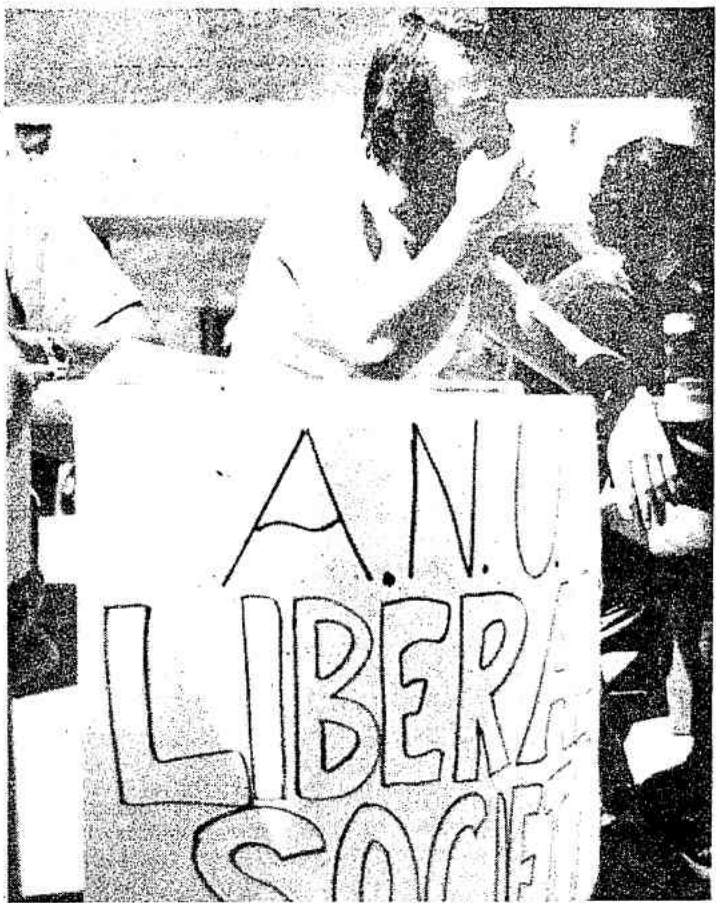
- 1 Writing block Cumberland chart (9)
- 2 It's all over with 2, 5 and 10 across (4, 3, 3, 5)
- 3 Frisbees, for example, aren't made properly (9)
- 4 Quadrangles check the standard (9)
- 5 Acted wrongly as a subordinate (5)
- 6 Bound EIT (3, 2)
- 7 What Fairfax wore with 24 across, 24 and 18 down (3, 5, 3, 4)
- 8 Orient joke will give the gear (5)
- 13 We hear that it's not me who will include (3)
- 16 Responses certainly not about words (9)
- 17 Sun people are eligible to join this double iron (5, 4)
- 18 First part of 17 sombre indeed (9)
- 21 Is able to preserve tin (3)
- 24 Five score list is tidy (5)
- 25 Prohibition by old city of any city (5)
- 26 Old men just in case (5)

by David Astle



Nicked from 'Newswit.'

Union Chairperson Leaves the Closet



Malcolm Jackson at a recent Market Day.

Student officials across the campus were rocked last week by the shock revelation that Malcolm Jackson, the affable Chairperson of the Union Board of Management, has become a Liberal.

For some weeks rumours to this effect have been strenuously denied by over-protective aides, but last week in an emotional outburst during an address to a Women-on-Campus luncheon, Jackson admitted to being "greatly attracted by certain rightwing concepts" and revealed that he had been approached on the matter of a cover-story for *The Australian Liberal*.

Jackson drew mutters of discontent when he described Malcolm Fraser as a "much-maligned figure" and rape as "a man's right to choose". He also strongly defended the right of Liberals to organise: "Only through mobilizing in defence of our interests can the dominant and oppressive mores of Leftism on campus be challenged."

Announcing that he would be participating in a march on May Day "in memory of Liberals bashed at S.A. meetings", the Chairperson - who has recently asked to be restyled "Chairman" - rejected strongly the claim that the Liberal Society was financing his re-election campaign.

"I reject strongly the claim that the Liberal Society is financing my re-election campaign," he said.

When asked to comment, Liberal Society President Paul Koenig said, "Absolute Rubbish. Malcolm and I are just good friends. Just because a fellow's eyes moisten a bit when he hears *God Save the Queen* doesn't prove a thing."

Jackson's former colleagues are not convinced. A senior employee of the Union, who preferred not to be identified, expressed fears about Jackson's future: "Malcolm's plans for the Union are going to stir up a lot of people. As Services Manager, I've found he wants to

open a Venus Shop where the Legal Referral Service is now, and hand over the Refectory to Nationwide. Ultimately, he would like to replace the Health Food Bar with a Macdonald's franchise." Jackson's response was stoical: "It's just a phase we all go through. You know, I mean, what man can honestly say he's never molested women before, or referred to a black as a "boong", or bought *The Australian*? He'll be alright when he's had time to sober up."

S.A. President Jeffrey Dalton was less conciliatory. Denying that he was reacting to a "blues-under-the-bed" syndrome, he charged that rightism was "pledged to the total destruction of the S.A.," and was "corrupting the youth of the campus". Referring to "capitalist encirclement" he stated bluntly: "These people don't think like we do. They're insidious. They're dedicated to infiltrating every facet of our Association and taking it over." The burly President leaned a little closer and whispered, "I know for a fact that our Secretary Di, the typist Peta and the tea-person Mrs Tong are all card-carrying members of the Liberal Party. It's true. An impeccable Party source."

The situation is likely to get more tense in the immediate future. A group of women began a hunger-strike when it was revealed Jackson planned to hand the Women's Room over to a local escort agency. "But you're most welcome to stay and help out," pleaded the Chairperson, bewildered at the storm his conversion to Liberalism has caused.

Despite being expelled from the Men's Consciousness Raising Group on Tuesday, Jackson vowed to fight on. "I'm not ashamed," he said of his coming-out. "What's wrong with *Penthouse* anyhow? Marx never mentioned anything about sexism." his mood switched to defiance. "Young, Liberal and Proud, that's me."

Gary Humphries.

(this is a piece of satire)

GUTTER PRESS By The Vole



HAIRY CHESTS AND BEAVER SALAD

After a bare quorum was obtained through appeals, bribes and press-ganging, the Union Annual General Meeting began. Completely infused with alcohol, the illustrious Chairperson, Talcum Jockstrap burped and slurped on the agenda to declare the meeting open to anything.

Items 1, 2 and 3 relating to the accounts raised a couple of desultory questions which Bob Sentimental and Crass Bard answered with nifty side-stepping. Talcum, by now in an almost alcoholic stupor, mumbled that the vote be put. The accounts whizzed through in something like six seconds flat. So much for interest in the Union's finances.

But not surprisingly really, since item number 4 was the burning issue; whether or not Union members be subjected to the temptation of glossy pages revealing firm bronzed bodies to sore eyes. Or, more precisely, was it or was it not right to be allowed the freedom to purchase magazines containing eye-ball popping pics of naked ladies, hot men with hairy chests or even the freedom to buy that devastatingly intellectual rag, *Australian Post*?

Hot debate ensued, with much verbal abuse exchanged between those arch enemies - the Radical Follies (led by Ikneada Cough and Sonya Triffid) and Brutes on Campus (mouthed by Jean Helium-Gasbag). Eventually the vote was put and those dealers in dirty deeds, the Libs, won the day. What ensued thereafter was too hideous for even the Vole to repeat. But one thing is sure, dear Perves, you can still buy Post, Forum and Easy Rider if you rush.

TRUE STORIES

Asked why he had driven along Northbourne Avenue with one leg out the window of his car, Mr Henry Bryce said, "I was trying to get a bee out of my trousers."

RECEPTION COUNTER

received a recent enquiry for "A Gazenti" - relative of a gizunder perhaps?

HUSH MONEY

Rumour has it that Radio 2ZZZZZ has been paid \$4000 to keep quiet about what goes on in the Union.

THIS MONTH'S BEST SELLERS

Based on information supplied by the University Co-op Cheese and Cold Meats Department.

1. The Heroic Book of Failure by Fred Haemorroid and Ivor Piles.
2. Great Disasters on the Polo Field by Charles Whotismame.
3. Great Pinewood Disasters by Barry Normal
4. The Ones No One Whistled. An Anthology of Musical Failure, compiled by Molly Meldrum.
5. The Worst Book Ever Written - A Children's Story by HRH Prince Charles.
6. The Pick of Woroni (1980-1981): edited by Steve Boring.
7. Any book published by ANU Press.

SEXISM ON CAMPUS

Following on recent decisions to ban certain magazines and cards from the Union Shop - the Union Board faces its greatest challenge yet, i.e. the total removal of the most sexist and offensive items in the Union Building (no, no, not the students!) but *all* toilet doors and walls. The Executive Officer has been authorised to obtain urgent quotes and to approach University with a view to sharing some of the costs involved. It is hoped that the work will be completed as soon as possible.

ANOTHER TRUE STORY

At the inquest occasioned by her father's death, Ms J. Sprogg, a draughtswoman said, "My father died after slipping on a bacon sandwich. As he was a lifelong vegetarian, I consider this to be a manifestation of divine justice."

CHEERS!

FITNESS AND RECREATION NEWS

SPECIAL EVENTS

Relaxation Workshops:

Start Friday May 22nd,
1 pm at Kingsley St. Hall.

Fun Cycle:

1 pm Friday 29th May at Sports
Union. Bike hire available.

Health Day:

12-2 pm Wednesday, 3rd June,
Union Court.

OTHER REGULAR ACTIVITIES

Discoise:

an exercise to music class. Great
fun. Mon. 12.30 pm and 5.15pm on
Wed. 5.30 pm and Fri. 10am.

Keep Fit:

a different fitness activity every
lesson. Tues. 5.15pm, Wed. 10am
and 12.30pm, Thurs. 5.15pm.

Yoga:

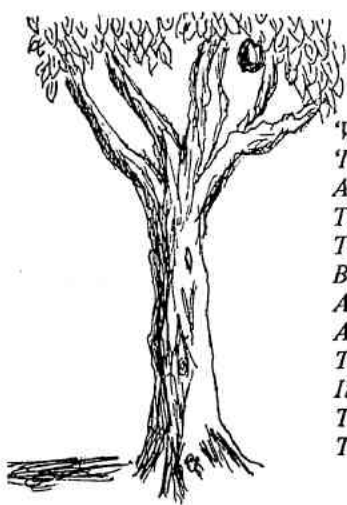
Mon. 12.30pm, Tues. 5.15pm, Wed.
12.30pm, Thurs. 7.15 pm, Fri 11am

Fitness Testing:

By appointment only. Excellent if
you have no idea of your
capabilities.

** For more information of these activities, ring Carol James at the
Sports Union - 49 2860.

Woroni Vol.33 No. 6 Page 25



Supper

"What will your supper be tonight?"
"I will sleep the night under the canopy,
And eat the fruit of the black tree
That grows from earth to heaven from me.
The fruit are silver and golden,
Bear and Scorpion they are,
And the big white apple that wanders along the boughs,
An apple skun and glistening white.
The tree grows from my navel,
Its black leaves rustle against the zenith.
This tree will bear me fruit all night,
Till sharp dawn lops it down."

R.E.McArthur

Classics On The Cheap

I suppose it is a fault of this column that in the past I have concentrated largely on the artistic qualities of the recordings I review, and not much attention has been paid to coldly economical considerations which are obviously quite important. After all, what is the point of me recommending to you a vital, exciting, whacko, you-beaut performance if it is beyond the capabilities of your bank balance? Part of the reason why I don't pay much attention to the economic aspects, is that by and large the recording companies in this country seem to concentrate their resources on the release of new recordings at their top price, and little attention is paid to mid- or low-price releases. Therefore I usually cannot recommend a cheaper version because there isn't one, and if there is, in many cases the artistic and recording quality matches the price. A further complication is provided by the fact that most bargain classics series seem doomed to a short life on the market, and when we do get them the repertoire is often most unadventurous. Imported bargain records are much wider in repertoire, but by the time the government has been at them with 27½% import duty plus sales tax, they are scarcely distinguishable in price from the top cost versions. There is one exception to this general trend, C.B.S. who have made some of their older records available on their Odyssey label (\$4.99 per record) and the Music for Pleasure Classics (\$2.99 each). Performances in this series have generally been very good, but not always the recording quality.

What I hope will become a second exception to the general run of mediocrity in the bargain classical sphere has just been launched by Polygram, distributor of D.G. and Philips recordings. They have taken a mid-price series from the D.G. stable called *Resonance*, and are pressing selected recordings locally, putting them on the market at \$6.99 per record. The artistic standards are very high, as for the most part is the quality of the recording. The local pressings are not always as good, however, as those from Germany, and the music presented in the series covers much familiar ground.

By far the best records in the series are those containing Herbert von Karajan's 1962 cycle of the Beethoven sym-



phonies, with the Berlin Philharmonic. This cycle is in my book the most rounded and satisfying one recorded in stereo, and generally much more spontaneous than the version he made in 1977, also for D.G. Only in No.'s 4 & 6 can the later version be said to be a definite improvement. In No.5 the conductor's views have changed considerably over the years with the 1962 one being more incisive and dramatic, but the 1977 being richer and riper. The 1962 3rd is more listenable, with Karajan being more relaxed and flexible in his tempo. There is none of the hard driving effect which upsets some people in the later one. The 9th from the old cycle now becomes my top recommendation among single disc versions. Even when on two records it impressed me by the power of Karajan's conducting and the superb vocal work. Now, at 1/3 of the price of its two disc competitors it becomes more attractive than ever. No.7 from this series is also a classic account. (No.'s 1 & 2 2535 301, No.'s 3-7 2535 302-6, No.8 and overtures 2535 315, No.9 2535 349).

Karajan is also represented by two more recordings, one featuring Tchaikovsky's *1812 Overture* and the Beethoven pot-boiler *Wellington's Victory*. Both are appropriately laced with cannon and gunfire, and in the 1812 a chorus intones the opening hymn *God Preserve the People*. The recording quality is superb, as it is in the other Karajan disc, a collection of Liszt's orchestral music. The

record includes orchestrated versions of the 2nd and 4th Hungarian Rhapsodies, the popular tone poem *Les Preludes* and the lesser known *Mazeppa*. Karajan has a special affinity for this music and his performances should provide much enjoyment, especially in *Les Preludes* where the Berlin Philharmonic gives one of the most powerful accounts you are likely to hear. (Beethoven/Tchaikovsky 2535 125, Liszt 2535 110).

Also very impressive is the performance by the Leningrad Philharmonic Under Yevgeny Mravinsky of the Tchaikovsky 6th Symphony. This combination of orchestra and conductor is the finest the Soviet Union has to offer and is heard far too little in this country. In this recording they play the symphony very much in the manner that Karajan does, that is objectively with scrupulous avoidance of the sentimentality that can so easily creep into this work. Although the recording quality of this version (it was made in 1961) is not as good as Karajan's superb 1977 account, I still marginally prefer it because of the greater warmth that Mravinsky brings to the music. (2535 237).

More problematical is Sviatoslav Richter's account of the Schumann Piano Concerto. The difficulty lies in the fact that Richter's piano and the Warsaw Philharmonic are not in tune with each other. The orchestra is pitched a fraction higher than the piano, a fact that will annoy some music lovers but which others are unlikely to notice it at all. Despite this, I still think that this is a record worth having on account of the fill-up items on side 2. They include the *Allegro Appassionato* where Richter and the Warsaw Philharmonic this time find themselves playing in the same key, and the *Toccata in C*, a quite exciting piano piece requiring a high level of keyboard virtuosity and faultless rhythmic sense, both of which Richter has in abundance. No other recording of it is currently available (2535 181).

Rafael Kubelik's recording of Handel's *Water Music* dates from the early 1960's when it was permissible to perform the work with full modern symphony orchestra (in this case the Berlin Philharmonic). In the years since then performing styles for Baroque music have altered and an orchestra of this size is

considered too big. Nonetheless, the performance has long been thought of as an especially fine one, and with the high quality of playing from the orchestra it should please all but the dogmatic. (2535 137).

Another star in the D.G. catalogue, Karl Boehm, is represented by a collection of Mozart overtures culled from his recordings of the complete operas. Specifically, it includes the overtures to *Così fan tutte*, *Il Seraglio*, *Don Giovanni*, *Der Schauspieldirektor*, *The Marriage of Figaro*, *Die Zauberflöte* and the brief Symphony No.32, probably the overture to an unfinished opera entitled *Zaide*. Once again performances attain high standards (although the orchestra in *Don Giovanni* is a bit tinny), but being as they are lifted from complete opera recordings, a couple of the overtures that run in to the first number of the opera are left to finish no where in particular. (2535 229).

The series itself is generally of a high standard. Many recordings in fact would be top recommendation stuff. The sound quality is quite variable. Some of the ones dating from the late 1960's such as the Liszt and 1912 records, and the Berlin Philharmonic recordings of the Beethoven Symphonies and *Water Music* are nearly as good as some recent discs that have come my way. Others, such as the Mravinsky Tchaikovsky 6th and the Richter Schumann record do tend to show their age, but not distressingly so. Cassette buffs will be pleased to know that the entire series is available in that medium too. When ordering cassettes simply alter the catalogue number prefix from 2535 to 3335.

It is to be hoped that the *Resonance* series will not be just a flash in the pan as so many bargain classics labels have been, but will continue to be available and that Polygram will add more recordings to it regularly. From the initial releases it looks like being a real bargain with a moderate price and high artistic standards.

CLASSICAL RECORDINGS
with ANDREW MAHER

Bowyang No. 5

IN THIS ISSUE

ARTICLES

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| Mary Mackay | Early Tasmanian Sculptures |
| Barry Plews | William Lane and New Australia |
| Richard Kennedy | Charity and Ideology in Colonial Vict. |
| James Guthrie | ALCOA at Portland: Survey of Issues |
| REVIEW ARTICLE: | An over-rated invention? asks Dorothy Green of sex, in a review of Patrick White's novel, "The Twyborn Affair". |

Book reviews and document. \$2. Look for the black cover with the Aboriginal bust in the centre.

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Lawton's Bookshop, Fyshwick; Alternative Bookshop, Northbourne Ave., Civic; ANU Bookshop; ANU Union shop; College of Advanced Education Bookshop; Independence Stall, Petrie Plaza, Saturday mornings.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION \$4

Box 240, Holme Building, Sydney University, N.S.W. 2206.

A JOURNAL OF AUSTRALIAN STUDIES

Woroni Vol.33 No. 6 Page 26

VICE-CHANCELLORSHIP

Council's Committee on the Vice-Chancellorship has resolved to make widely known the vacancy in the Vice-Chancellorship which will follow completion of professor D.A. Low's seven year term as Vice-Chancellor on 11 May 1982. Notices will appear soon in the Australian and overseas press and in selected journals.

The Committee invites nominations of men and women with appropriate experience and qualifications (associated with the University or otherwise) who might be considered for the post, or enquiries from any persons who might themselves wish to indicate an interest.

Council's Committee would welcome suggestions and will subsequently be glad to meet with representative groups or individuals who wish to speak with the Committee.

ANY SUGGESTIONS

ANU

G.E. Dicker
Registrar

COMPETITION - Win millions of dollars worth of records. The Students' Association is holding a competition for the best suggestion for a new Vice-Chancellor. Send your entry why that person (or thing) should be made Vice-Chancellor

The prize will be a record voucher to the value of \$20.

Send your entry to:

New Vice Chancellor Competition,
C/- Jeffrey Dalton,
ANU Students' Association,
P.O. Box 4,
Canberra, ACT 2600.

ARTARTART

ANDY WARHOL'S ART

Peter Holden



Marilyns, 1962



Green Coca-Cola Bottles, 1962

PAINTINGS

Warhol quickly evolved his silk screen print technique. After selecting his image, usually from a photo taken from a newspaper or magazine, Warhol sends it to a commercial screenmaker with a note as to how big and how many colours the screen is to have. When the screen has been prepared it is returned to the Factory. A team of friends manufacture the prints with Warhol merely signing the finished pieces.

The hall-mark of Warhol's art is its preoccupation with repetition, he churned out dozens of Marilyn's, Liz's, and Campbells soup can pictures in 1962. Warhol wants to get as much distance between the artist and the finished work, much of it looks like anyone could have done it. In line with his automated approach he told the press he "wanted to be a machine" and de-personalise art.

THE FEATURE FILM

In 1966 Warhol turned his eye to film and explored the seedy underworld of drugs and homosexuality. MY HUSTLER is a film about life in a homosexual colony in New York. Norman Mailer commented on the film KITCHEN, "The best film ever made about the twentieth century. This man keeps opening the refrigerator door, everybody's talking, and you can't understand a word. It's almost too much to take, but when people in the future want to learn something about the riots in our cities, then this film will give them an idea."



music

singularly edible

START The Jam

It's hard to say which is the A1 best side of the Jam's new single.

Start on the side labelled 'A' is in the traditional Jam mould - fast and exciting and drawing on the mod beat of the late 60's, with a neat, sharp ending.

Turn to the B-side and the Jam have moved into a softer, more melodic sound with Liza Radley - an updated version of the Eleanor Rigby story, only Liza is in her soulful, romanticised youth.

The quality of both sides is representative of the quality of their latest LP - Sound Effects; diverse and subtle. Take a listen in a record shop.

BANANA REPUBLIC Boomtown Rats

Another fairly facile song from the Boomtown Rats. Banana Republic is written, to most people's surprise, about Ireland: (Banana being purely symbolic - there's not too many bananas in Ireland).

It's a catchy reggae tune. Catchy enough to put the Rats back in the charts without saying anything much, for all its repetition.

Funny how people will listen to white bands playing reggae - Police, Madness, Boomtown Rats, the Clash, 10CC and Elvis Costello can get away with it, but the only black reggae to get into the Top 40 lately is Stevie Wonder's Master Blast-er.

Banana Republic is on the lips of young radio listeners and is a pleasant enough wash-over, reassuring us that life is bubbling along.

by Cassi Plate



WHAT'S ON

Cinema

22, 23, 29 & 30 May Behind Convent Walls, Boulevard Blue, 10.30 pm.
22 May 'The Umbrellas of Cherbourg', Boulevard Blue, 6.00 pm and 8.15 pm.
22 May 'Girlfriends', Centre Cinema Supper Show 11 pm.
24 May Fedora & California Suite, ANU Film Group, Coombs Theatre, 1.30 pm.
24 May The Night Prowler, Boulevard Blue, 4.00 pm, 6.00 pm and 8.15 pm.
25 May Opera Film, Canberra Playhouse, 8.15 pm.
25 May Bitter Tears, Boulevard Blue, 6.00 pm and 8.15 pm.
26 May Days of Heaven and Bound for Glory, ANU Film Group, Coombs Theatre, 7.30 pm.
26 May Family Plot, Boulevard Blue, 5.45 pm & 8.15 pm.
27 May Eyes, Boulevard Blue, 6.00 pm & 8.15 pm.
28 May 'Quadruphenia', ANU Film Group, Coombs Theatre, 7.30 pm.
28 May 'Vengeance is Mine', Boulevard Blue, 5.45 pm & 8.15 pm.
29-30 May 'The Big Red One', Boulevard Blue, 6.00 pm & 8.15 pm.
29 May 'The Man Who Fell to Earth', David Bowie, Centre Cinema Supper Show 11 pm.
31 May 'The Innocent', ANU Film Group, Coombs Theatre, 1.30 pm.

31 May 'The Bell Jar', Boulevard Blue, 3.00 pm, 6.00 pm & 8.15 pm.
1-13 June 'Meetings with Remarkable Men', Boulevard Blue, nightly 8.15 pm (Sat at 3.30 pm & 6.00 pm).
1 June 'Best Boy', Electric Shadows, Canberra season of this award winning film, Canberra Playhouse, 8.00 pm (and also 5.30 pm Sats).
1-5 June 'Takeover', Boulevard Blue, 5.30 pm.
2 June 'David Copperfield' and 'Great Expectations', ANU Film Group, Coombs Theatre, 7.30 pm.
5 June 'Rock Film Night', ANU Film Group, Coombs Theatre, 7.30 pm to Dawn.
5 June 'Life of Brian' Centre Cinema Supper Show 11 pm.
7 June 'Tree of Wooden Clogs', ANU Film Group, Coombs Theatre, 1.30 pm.
7 June 'Get Out Your Handkerchiefs', Boulevard Blue, 3.30 pm, 6.00 pm & 8.15 pm.
8-12 June 'Siege of Chile', Boulevard Blue, 5.30 pm.
9 June 'Bread and Chocolate', ANU Film Group, Coombs Theatre, 7.30 pm.
11 June 'Scorpion Rising' and 'El Topo' ANU Film Group, Coombs Theatre 7.30 pm.
12 June 'The Story of U', Centre Cinema Supper Show 11 pm.
14 June 'Private Lives and Public Virtues', Boulevard Blue, 3.30 pm, 6.00 pm & 8.15 pm.

15 June 'Stardust Memories', Boulevard Blue, 6.00 pm and 8.15 pm.
16 June 'Of Mice and Men', ANU Film Group, Coombs Theatre, 7.30 pm.
16 June 'Between Wars', Boulevard Blue, 6.00 pm & 8.15 pm.
17 June 'High and Low', Boulevard Blue, 5.30 pm & 8.15 pm.
18 June 'The American Friend', ANU Film Group, Coombs Theatre, 7.30 pm.
18-20 June 'Nijinsky', Boulevard Blue, 5.30 pm & 8.15 pm.
19 & 26 June 'If', Boulevard Blue, 10.30 pm.
19 June 'The Third Man' Centre Cinema Supper Show 11 pm.
21 June 'The Chant of Jimmy Blacksmith', Boulevard Blue, 3.00 pm, 5.30 pm & 8.15 pm.
23 June 'Leon Morin, Pretre', ANU Film Group, Coombs Theatre, 7.30 pm.
23 June 'Limelight', Boulevard Blue, 5.30 pm & 8.15 pm.
25 June 'The Dirty Dozen', ANU Film Group, Coombs Theatre, 7.30 pm.
25-27 June 'Who'll Stop the Rain', Boulevard Blue, 5.30 pm & 8.00 pm.
26 June '8½', Fellini, Centre Cinema Supper Show 11 pm.
28 June 'The Gorki Trilogy', Boulevard Blue, 3.45 pm, 6.00 pm & 8.15 pm.
29 June - 4 July 'The Club', Boulevard Blue, 6.00 pm & 8.15 pm.

Music

22 May 'Big Band Sound', RMC & RAAF Bands, Canberra Theatre, 8.00 pm.
23 May Wind Concert, Canberra School of Music, 8.15 pm, Admission Free.
26 May 'Yamaha Organ Festival' Regional Final, Canberra Theatre, 8.00 pm.
28 May Melbourne Symphony Orchestra, ABC Concert - Series I, Canberra School of Music, 8.15 pm.
29 May Melbourne Symphony Orchestra, ABC Concert - Series II, Canberra School of Music, 8.15 pm.
20 May Wind Concert, Canberra School of Music, 8.15 pm, Admission Free.
31 May Canberra School of Music, Australian Contemporary Composers - Works by Larry Sitsky, Canberra School of Art Gallery, 3 pm.
5-8 June 'Apollo and Pan', Third Festival of Music, University of Sydney. Enquiries: 692 2923.
7 June Canberra School of Music, Australian Contemporary Composers - Works by Peter Sculthorpe, Canberra School of Art Gallery, 3 pm.
14 June Canberra School of Music, Australian Contemporary Composers - Works by Barry Conyngham, Canberra School of Art Gallery, 3 pm.
18 June 'Johnny Cash - 25th Anniversary Show', Canberra Theatre, 6.00 pm & 8.30 pm.

19 June An Evening with Billy Connolly, Canberra Theatre.
20 June Ruggiero Ricci (violin) & Romola Costantino (piano), ABC Concert - Series I, Canberra School of Music, 8.15 pm.
21 June Canberra School of Music, Australian Contemporary Composers - Works by Keith Humble, Canberra School of Art Gallery, 3 pm.
22 June Ruggiero Ricci (violin) and Romola Constantino (piano), ABC Concert - Series II, Canberra School of Music, 8.15 pm.
28 June Canberra School of Music, Australian Contemporary Composers - Works by Don Hollier, Canberra School of Art Gallery, 3 pm.

Theatre

6-30 May 'Death of a Salesman', Canberra Rep, Theatre 3.
22, 23 & 27-30 May 'Happy Birthday Wanda June', by Kurt Vonnegut Jr., ATW at ANU Arts Centre, 8.00 pm.
23 May 'Half a Sixpence', Tempo Theatre, Canberra Playhouse, 5.00 pm.
29-30 May & 5-6 June 'Can Can', Hawker College, 8.00 pm.
29 May 'Outpost', Jigsaw Company, Canberra Playhouse, 9-19 June 'The Late' by Rene Obalela and 'The Jewish Wife' by B. Brecht, directed by Camilla Blunden, Canberra Theatre Foyer, 12.40 pm.

Dance

12-16 June 'Triple Bill', The Dancers - The Australian Ballet Canberra Theatre, 8.00 pm. Also June 13 at 2pm.
19-27 June, 'Four Works', Human Veins, Canberra Playhouse, 8.30 pm.
1-4 July 'The Three Musketeers', The Australian Ballet, Canberra Theatre, 8.00 pm.

Exhibitions

22-24 May Wood Sculpture, Joe Loudon, Canberra Theatre Gallery.
22-30 May Exhibition of Arts & Craft, Blue Folk Community Arts Assoc, Canberra Theatre Link.
22-31 May Charles Cooper, Paintings, Murray Cres Galleries, 11 am - 6 pm.
29 May - 7 June Hugh Oliveiro, Oils and Watercolours, Marcia Hill Galleries, Canberra Theatre Gallery.
2-22 June 'Canberra and its Environs', Gabrielle Watt - Photography, Canberra Theatre Link.
4-21 June Mitzi McCull, Sculptures in Stone, Wood and Bronze; Ian Wright, Paintings and Drawings, Murray Cres Galleries, 11 am - 6 pm.
12-14 June ACT Pottery Artists Assoc, Annual Exhibition, Canberra Theatre Gallery.
14 June on Beaver Gallery, Sculpture, Bronze, Ceramic, Wood and Glass by 12 invited artists plus Stained Glass.

Muse Arts and Entertainment in Canberra

Woroni Vol.33 No. 6 Page 27

wimmin

A NATIONAL FEMINIST MAGAZINE

This letter is a means of introducing you to the concept of a national feminist magazine.

The roots of that idea came from an existing publication put out by the Women's Department of the Australian Union of Students, called Women's News Service. W.N.S. has been in circulation, on and off for five years.

Its success was limited by several factors:

Money — because of money restrictions the magazine's format was limited to printed foolscap, typeset only when money would allow, approximately 26 pages in length with a run of about 300.

Time — because W.N.S. was produced essentially by two women within the AUS Women's Department, time allocated to its production was limited by the heavy workload of the Department.

Distribution — during 1980, W.N.S. was mainly distributed to women on campuses, libraries and to a few isolated individuals.

However, W.N.S. in 1980 was well received, with subscriptions increasing throughout the year. The enthusiasm with which women received W.N.S. prompted us to think of ways of improving the news service in quality and then in increased distribution. We were convinced of the need for a national, informative feminist magazine which appeared regularly and at accessible outlets. We see the need for that magazine to carry news of interest to women, reported first hand and with a feminist perspective. Hopefully national news coverage would help to overcome the isolation that we feel as women within Australia. The magazine would include coverage of international news, features, stories, services and sport while the format would be similar to the English 'Spare Rib'.

In an attempt to overcome the problems experienced with producing W.N.S. during 1980, a collective has been established with the sole purpose of organising W.N.S. The collective will be responsible for locating adequate funds for the magazine, organising a system of distribution, and setting up a resource network of women who are interested in becoming involved with W.N.S. The production will be shared by various collectives responsible for specific areas, e.g. national news, features etc.

Because a magazine of this standard is a huge project we need a large input of women's skills energy and labour. If you are interested in being involved we would like you to fill out the form below.

Could you please complete and return this form—

Name:

Address:

Where and how could you become involved?

- * typing
- * typesetting
- * proofreading
- * graphic design
- * distribution
- * advertising
- * accounting
- * photography
- * artist/cartoonist etc.
- * lay-out
- * bromiding
- * translation (which language?)
- * research (which area?)
- * writing articles (which area?)
- * fiction
- * reviews — books, films, plays.
- * anything else you can think of?

Have you got any ideas for a name for the publication?

Do you know anyone interstate, overseas or locally who would be interested?

Do you have access to files of info., graphics on specific areas (what areas?)

Are you able to make a donation towards the cost of setting up the publication.

Will you subscribe? — Annual rates:

Groups/Institutions: \$20.00
Individuals: \$10.00

Cheques payable to Women's News Service,
C/- Women's Department,
1st floor, 207 Lygon St.,
Carlton, Vic. 3053.

For further information please contact us through the AUS Women's Department, phone (03) 347 7433.

Woroni Vol.33 No. 6 Page 28

AUS

REFERENDUM

AUS SECESSION COMMITTEE

It is expected that a referendum will be held sometime this term on the issue of ANU's continuing membership of the Australian Union of Students. A Committee is being formed to steer the campaign in favour of secession from AUS. Anyone interested in participating in the directions this campaign will take is invited to attend the first meeting, which will set up the committee for this purpose.

MORE THAN \$16,000 A YEAR GOES TO AUS IN MELBOURNE FROM THE ANU STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION. WHAT DO WE HAVE TO SHOW FOR IT?

AUS . A PAIN IN THE PURSE

5pm, FRIDAY 29 MAY, KNOTHOLES BAR



If you're not interested in Gay-Lib, anti-sexism, uranium-banning, world revolution and destroying the system, WHAT THE HELL ARE YOU DOING AT UNIVERSITY!

Amnesty International campaign

for release of political prisoners in South Korea

Amnesty International has launched a worldwide campaign aimed at persuading South Korean authorities to stop using political imprisonment, torture and unfair trials against their own citizens.

The International Human Rights Organisation says it has the names of more than 500 political prisoners in the Republic of Korea and believed there were more. Many of these people have been imprisoned for the peaceful exercise of their rights to free speech and association under successive governments and should be released immediately, it says.

The campaign will include a drive to alert the world public to continuing abuses in South Korea. Groups representing trades and professions will press for the freedom of their imprisoned colleagues, including lawyers, journalists, workers students, clergy and medical specialists. Thousands of individual appeals are expected to reach the South Korean authorities.

Amnesty International says it welcomes the lifting of martial law in January, as well as the release of some prisoners and reductions in the sentences of others, but it points out that other laws still in force enable the authorities to hand out heavy punishment for non-violent dissent or criticism.

The organisation is marking the start of the campaign by issuing a



publication outlining the legislation used under the present and earlier governments to imprison those who criticised official policies. Many of these people were tortured, tried on vague charges behind closed doors and given long prison sentences or the death penalty, often on the basis of forced confessions. Defendants were generally denied the chance to present a proper defence in court.

The publication includes testimony from prisoners who were tortured by having water forced into their nostrils, being burned, hung upside down and beaten,

or abused in other ways.

As part of the campaign, 300 demonstrators marched through Sydney last week. However, the media chose to ignore it, part of which was to ignore the fate of the several hundred journalists and editors purged by the Chun Doo Whan regime.

An ABC news crew which had agreed to cover the demonstration was directed by senior management to "Forget Amnesty". They were redirected to a Festival of Light demonstration attended by a small handful of people.

FILM REVIEW

Ordinary People

ORDINARY PEOPLE, directed by Robert Redford and starring Mary Tyler Moore, Donald Sutherland and Timothy Hutton. [Civic 2 Cinema]

Everyone knows that Academy Awards tell us more about the politics of the American film industry than they do about the quality of the films to which they give recognition. If this is the rule, then there are exceptions to it and the Best Supporting Actor Award bestowed upon Timothy Hutton is such an exception. Hutton's performance is throughout outstanding; he is the only member of the

cast who manages to be more than professionally competent. As for why Robert Redford and Alvin Sargent should have been so honoured by the Academy I cannot venture an opinion, having only seen the film

Ordinary People tells the story of a very wealthy American family. There is dad, mum and two sons. One day the boys go out sailing and one of them is drowned. Most of the film deals with the impact which this tragic accident has on the family. The surviving son (played by Timothy Hutton) is guilt-ridden because of his brother's death, so much so that he attempts suicide at one stage. The mother cannot forgive the surviving son for being the survivor because she has always loved his brother more. And dad is intent on understanding his tormented son and keeping the family together. In the end dad sees that these two aims are mutually exclusive and consequently, he rejects his wife. Thus rejected, she goes off to stay with relatives in Houston. Meanwhile,

father and son declare their love for one another and there, on the front lawn of the family home, the film ends.

I hope my reaction to this film will not be misunderstood. I do not wish to trivialize the subject-matter with which *Ordinary People* purports to deal: the many latent and manifest tensions which beset life in the nuclear family. My position is that on the contrary, it is the film which, at least to some extent, makes trivial its own themes. And it does so in two main ways. Firstly, by operating with stereotypes it never reaches a depth, an intensity which the subject-matter warrants (cf. Bergman's *Autumn Sonata*). Secondly, Redford — or perhaps Judith Guest who wrote the novel — lacks the courage and perception to admit that the problems dealt with have their source not in accidents but are the out come of mechanisms which are internal to the institution of the nuclear family.

Mariusz Podleska.

Froggi goes a buff huntin'

Following the billowing success of my Nepalese lungs recipe last issue, I have decided to share another unusual dish from an equally exotic country — Borrooloola.

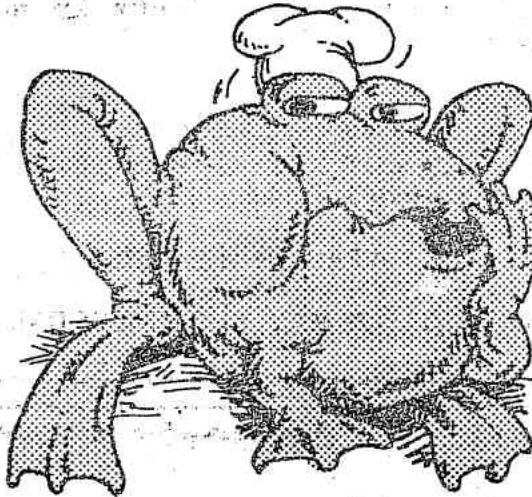
My great and resourceful uncle, The Urapinga Frog, swore by his Borrooloola Buff Meat Jelly as his only life sustenance during the drought of '48, when water holes were harder to find than an honest bookie at the Brunette Downs races.

First the hard bit. Catch a buffalo. Now Unk' Punga always said this was difficult but I've found that your friendly station owner can always come good with the goods, that is providing you catch him in the busiest time. Say in the middle of the killing season at midday when he hasn't got time to spit. People cooperate when they are in a state of panic all good cooks should remember that.

Here's what you do:

Take a kilo of fresh buff skin, the same of buff fillet, half a kero-tin full of water, some cumin and goin powder, pepper, about the same again of tumeric powder and some oil and salt to taste, but don't taste it because it's bloody horrible.

Anyway on with the jelly. Now for anyone but a gourmet chef, this is a pretty damned difficult thing to do but to simplify things Froggi, the cooks' friend, has come up with a layman's version of what Uncle Urapinga used to do . . . put the lot in the kero tin and



boil the bejeezus out of it for about five hours. What's left is called meat jelly, others call it boiled meat, but there you go, can't please everyone.

After eating the boiled meat, sorry . . . meat jelly, people are generally searching in droves for something nice and sweet.

And again after all that meat, some exercise is probably in order. I can't think of more fun on a full stomach than climbing coconut trees. So go climb one and select two ripe coconuts. Of course not everyone is a monkey like as I am, but then exercise . . . you know — Life be Into It and all that.

Get a couple of cups of sugar, go to the bore or the water bag if it's closer for a couple of pannikins of Adam's ale and although it's hard to get in the bush, half a pannikin of rose water. Rum is an alternative but hardly organic. Get a good fire going and boil the sugar and water for about ten minutes. Open the coconuts and grate the flesh. Praise the coconut tree silently while you are doing this as in many areas it is a giver of all life. When the sugar and water is really gooey, add the coconut, again chanting praise to the coconut under your breath. Let it simmer until you reckon it's done. This varies but don't let it go too long. Spread it on a greasy plate . . . that one you just ate the buff jelly on is a good bed. When it's cool cut it into 18 pieces. Why 18? Who knows, but 18 pieces of some of the sweetest stuff you've ever eaten is enough to shut anyone up.

Food Processing

Today highly refined and over-processed food is everywhere. As a reaction many people are returning to a simple and more wholesome way of eating. Among 'Natural food eaters the idea often exists that food should be cooked and processed as little as possible. But this is to overlook the valuable part that cooking and food processing play in the digestion of our food. Traditionally they were of great importance.

About Enzymes

Life on this planet originally developed through the action of enzymes in the watery and gassy environment. Enzyme activity created fermentation, producing non-photosynthetic organisms which in turn released carbon dioxide, allowing the development of the plant world. The plants released oxygen, animal life could therefore be sustained, and the full cycle of life was set up. Enzymes are thus the basis of life. The digestive system of man is a representation of the basic evolutionary process. The intestines are the watery and gassy environment: daily life begins here through the activity of enzymes. Our health is directly related to the quality of intestinal fermentation.

During fermentation enzymes change the composition and nature of cells. Different types of enzymes relate specifically to the various food elements and the acidity and temperature of the environment. They can function either within the cell, transforming food and releasing energy, or outside the cell, breaking down the cell wall. For our good health enzymes are vital because they transform basic foods into substances our bodies can readily utilise.

Man's Use of Enzymes

Throughout history man has understood enzyme activity and known how to use it for his benefit. In particular, because of an understanding of the digestive process techniques of food processing developed through the ages which complemented digestion by breaking down the less digestible nutrients to make them more readily usable by our bodies. Fermentation was also used to maintain intestinal fitness and to build up resistance to disease, to create valuable vitamins, and to preserve food. For example, natural soyabean fermentations in the Far East have been shown to contain vitamin B12, which is generally absent from foods of vegetable origin.

In his study of traditional diets throughout the world Dr Weston Price found that all societies use food processing and fermentation in a creative way in their diet. The basic foods and techniques vary, but the importance of fermentation is always recognized. The Eskimos, for instance, process their meat by fermentation to preserve it and improve its quality. In temperate regions fermentation is practised on grains, beans, and vegetables. The Far East has developed unique fermentation products with mixtures of grains, soyabeans and sea salt that have been a basic protein and enzyme source for the people for centuries. During the last war the patients in a certain hospital in Nagasaki were the sole survivors of radiation in a devastated area. It was

found that their daily diet included a traditional fermented soyabean soup (miso soup) renowned for producing vitality. In the West the staple food for centuries has been naturally fermented wheaten bread, often complemented by processed vegetables such as pickles and sauerkraut. Nomadic peoples have always developed processed foods, usually dairy products like cheese and yogurt.

ion of a quality product. For example, the original breakfast cereal by Dr Kellogg had turned the rather inedible whole maize kernel into a digestible and palatable toasted flake. Over the years, with increasing mass production, it has degenerated into a product that is about as nutritious as its cardboard container. Quality food processing is incompatible with large-scale production. A decision must be made: quality or quantity. Quality food processing must occur on a small, preferably domestic, scale, where human judgement can be effective.

Natural Food Processing at Home and in the Small Factory

We still have the opportunity today to purchase high quality fermented foods manufactured on a small scale under individual supervision. Two very special fermentation products, Miso soyabeans puree and Tamari soyasauce are still produced by traditional small-scale methods in Japan and are generally available through natural food stores in Britain. These fermentations, evolved through centuries of vegetarian practice in the Far East, represent a perfect balance of vegetable protein, fats, minerals and vitamins. Soyabeans are an exceptional food containing 36% protein and 17% fats, but are difficult to digest even after soaking and lengthy cooking. In Miso processing the cooked soyabeans are combined with enzyme-activated grains and sea salt, mixed and fermented for at least a year. This hydrolyses the proteins, and the resulting combination with unsaturated fats, sugars and minerals is easy to assimilate. Miso is a live food. The enzymic fermentation stimulates the digestion, alkalizes the blood — beneficial in preventing and curing disease — the synthesis vitamin B12. Miso is usually used as a soup base. Tamari soyasauce is a similar fermentation product in liquid form, which can be used as a seasoning or table condiment. In order to keep enzymes alive Miso and Tamari should never be boiled; rather, add them towards the end of cooking when the temperature has come down a little.

A traditional Western vegetable fermentation product that can easily be made at home is sauerkraut. A simple lacto-fermentation of cabbage and salt, this can be used as a vegetable or side condiment. To prepare, first shred white cabbage into slices 1/32" thick. Add sea salt up to about 2% of the weight of the cabbage. Mix together and place in a crock under a heavy weight. Store in a warm place at a constant temperature of 65-70° F. The salt and pressure draw the juice out of the cabbage and allow a lactic fermentation to develop. To prevent surface yeast activity regularly scoop the top clean and remove the surplus water. The fermentation will take about 8 to 12 weeks to complete depending on the temperature, the ratio of salt to cabbage, and the time of year. As these variable factors will also change the quality of the sauerkraut and the nature of the lacto-bacteria present, here is an opportunity to experiment and understand the nature of food processing. Sauerkraut is a very digestible and nutritious food and has a unique tangy taste!



Technology Arrives with the Kiss of Death

Food processing is a human craft that requires skill and judgement. Its nature is one of variables; relating to the changing conditions of the ingredients and the weather. So what happened when technology — inherently a process of uniformity and mechanisation — came on the scene? Simply, it gave food processing the kiss of death. To convert human skills and decisions to a machine format required a considerable degree of standardisation. The first requirement was the standardisation of the ingredients, which tied in neatly with the advent of chemical and technological farming techniques. To standardise the process, restraints and controls were needed. Again chemicals came to the rescue with catalysts for accelerating and retarding the process. Finally, because of mass marketing and distribution, preservatives and stabilisers were required.

Very soon technology had changed the whole nature of the processed food from a living organism to a synthetic substitute with artificial colourings, flavourings, and enrichment compounds. The aim of marketing widely is certainly a well-intentioned one, but the very nature of mass production seems to preclude the creat-

MYTHS & FACTS

ABORTION

I notice that many feminists writing in "Woroni" (Vol.33, no. 5) still persist in their mistaken ideas about abortion. There are a number of myths still floating about. I wish to destroy these myths once and for all.

MYTH — The foetus, being physically attached to the mother, is therefore part of her.

FACT — Mere physical attachment does not make the foetus *part* of the mother. What it *does* mean is that the foetus is *dependent* on the mother. To say: "There are two beings, A and B, such that A is physically attached to B, and A depends on B" is quite different from saying "B is only a part of A". There are two reasons why the foetus *cannot* be called *part* of the mother. One is that the foetus possesses certain characteristics which cannot possibly belong to the mother. For example, in 52% of cases, the foetus is *male*, right from the very beginning of conception, — and would any mother want to call herself male? Moreover, the foetus has a distinct genetic code right from the very beginning. The other reason is that the foetus performs certain activities which are self-initiated. For example, when it is only 25 days old, its heart starts to beat. At the age of 30 days, it has eyes, ears, nose, liver, kidneys and a heart pumping blood that it has made for itself. The foetus, despite its dependence on the mother, does perform certain separate, distinct activities. Therefore it is *not* part of the mother.



3 1/2 weeks

MYTH — Since the foetus is not viable, it is not human.

FACT — What is viability? Abortionists usually answer: "The ability to live independently of the mother". But the truth is that the new-born baby is scarcely any less dependent on the mother than the foetus is, inside the womb. A new-born baby relies utterly on its mother for food (i.e. milk). A baby also relies on its mother for having its nappies changed! Left to itself, a baby is totally

helpless. Since abortionists are willing to allow that a totally dependent baby is human, why not allow that a foetus is also? The only real difference between the foetus and the baby is that for the foetus, there is a physical link (the umbilical cord) between it and the mother, through which its nutrients come, and that for the baby, there is the degree of



5 weeks

dependence. Since it is virtually the same in both cases, why do abortionists call the baby human and the foetus non-human?



6 1/2 weeks

MYTH — The foetus, unlike the baby, does not breathe. Therefore it is not human.

FACT — Although the foetus does not breathe air, it does "breathe" amniotic fluid, from which it obtains oxygen. The mere acquisition of breathing proper air cannot make anything human. A proof of this is that there are many things (e.g. plants, dogs, cats) which breathe and yet are *not* human. It is true that breathing is a distinct activity. Yet even within the womb, the foetus performs distinct activities that are self-initiated, despite its dependence on the mother. For example, the foetus' heart begins to beat when it is 25 days old. At 45 days, the foetus is already moving its limbs — though the mother will not notice movements for another 12 weeks. The foetus sucks its thumb. It responds to different sounds (e.g. music). It reacts to different flavours of the amniotic fluid. Why do abortionists refuse to allow these activities to be a criterion of humanity? Why do they insist on a far less conscious activity (i.e. breathing, which we do even when asleep, and which even plants perform) as the criterion for humanity?



7 weeks

MYTH — If all this is going to happen, and if abortion is inevitable, there is no reason to make it illegal. Why not legalise abortion?

FACT — It is true that abortion will go on no matter what. However, if abortion is made illegal, this may *reduce*, at least, the number of abortions, and save human lives. Surely this is worthwhile. Even if abortion did not decrease if made illegal, it should *still* remain illegal. Abortionists have overlooked one basic function of law — to protect, in writing at least, human rights. The slaughter of innocent human beings cannot be approved. It must be condemned — and an effectual condemnation on paper is better than no condemnation at all.

MYTH — Surely a raped woman has a right to security, happiness, freedom, etc. If she is not allowed to have an abortion, she is deprived of basic rights. Therefore she should be allowed to have an abortion.

FACT — The above comments on the foetus' activities make it quite clear that the foetus is conscious.

MYTH — The foetus is not conscious. Therefore it is not human.

FACT — It is true that the raped woman is deprived of her rights to freedom, happiness, etc. Society is to blame here. Yet even so, no woman has the right to obtain her rights by interfering with the greater rights of others. Now it is true that the mother and the foetus have *equal* rights to live. Therefore if (as in a *therapeutic* abortion, which is *extremely rare* nowadays) the foetus cannot be born without this entailing the death of the mother, the mother certainly has the right to prefer her own life to that of the foetus, and hence allow the foetus to die, if necessary. But the right to *life* is more basic than the right to social acceptance and success. Therefore if there is a conflict between the raped woman's right to social acceptance and the foetus' right to *life*, the foetus must prevail here. One does not solve one injustice by committing another. In any case, as I have said repeatedly in previous letters, pro-lifers have set up Pregnancy Support to help pregnant women who have problems.



12 weeks

MYTH — If abortion is made illegal, poorer women who want abortions will only go to backyard butchers.

FACT — If abortion is made illegal, women, no matter how poor, will *not* go to backyard butchers. According to Dr Nathanson, who, as an ex-abortionist, has been involved directly or indirectly, in 75,000 abortions, women will instead be able to purchase prostaglandin in chemicals on the black market, for the low price of \$5. These chemicals can be used to procure quick, easy, safe abortions.

MYTH — The foetus is not human because it is incapable of abstract reasoning.

FACT — Although the foetus is incapable of abstract reasoning, it is also equally true that a new-born baby is incapable of abstract reasoning. By the same argument, a new-born baby would be non-human. Therefore infanticide would be OK. Yet abortionists reject this view, generally. Why, then, do they call the baby human, and the foetus sub-human?

MYTH — Women may have abortions because every woman has the right to do as she likes with her own body.

FACT — The foetus is *not* part of the woman's body. Hence the mother has no right to abort the foetus.

I will now produce what I consider to be a proper definition of a human being. Firstly we notice that humans have one power that no animal — not even a chimpanzee — has: the power to *reflect* upon oneself or one's experience, so as to obtain more information. Chimpanzees do not engage in reflections on the meaning of life. (Nor do they reflect on the morality of abortion!) From this power comes another power, also unique to humans — the power to make free, rational choices, based on one's reflections. Yet now we have a problem. Some human beings appear not to have these powers. Babies don't engage in philosophical reflections. Why, then, do we call them human? Well, what is significant is that babies nearly always develop into creatures (i.e. adults) who *do* reflect. They seem to naturally take on this ability to reflect, as time goes on. Moreover, they acquire this ability *smoothly*. There is no "sudden jump" in the psychological development of the individual. The power to reflect and make free choice seems to come naturally. The baby has a natural propensity for this ability. It seems to have the capacity to reflect in a latent kind of way — i.e. given enough time and brain development, it will reflect and choose. It seems to have a natural tendency to acquire these powers. I suggest, then, that we define a human being not as one who (like an adult or mature child) actually has the power to reflect, but rather we should define a human being as one who either has this power (and with it, the power to choose freely), *or*, who has a natural tendency to *acquire* the powers to reflect and choose. This definition lets the baby in. It also ensures that the chimpanzee is not human, since it never acquires these powers. But this definition also ensures the foetus is human. For the foetus develops in a smooth, natural fashion into a baby and then eventually into an adult. There is no sudden jump in the biological or psychological development of the foetus. It, too, will one day be adult. It, too, has a natural tendency to acquire the powers to reflect and choose freely. Therefore, it, too, is human. Therefore to kill it is murder. This does *not* mean, however, that a raped woman who has an abortion is guilty of the crime of murder, unless *one knows* that one is killing a human being, and one *freely* decides to do it. Now a raped woman who has an abortion is usually under the sincere *but mistaken* impression that the foetus is not human. She is also under enormous stress, and so she may not be acting *freely*. Hence she is not personally guilty of murder. She is to be treated with *compassion*, not anger, if she makes the mistake of aborting a human life. Now, for a final solution to the problem of rape. It is well known that the fertilisation of the ovum may not take place until up to two days after intercourse. In the intervening time, then, it is *doubtful* whether a human life exists. Let us suppose that docotors develop some chemical which a woman could administer to herself, *immediately after* being raped, that would kill all sperm cells within her and prevent pregnancy from occurring. In doing this, there is just a chance that it would kill an already fertilized ovum. But since that is doubtful, I would *argue* that a raped woman could take the benefit of the doubt while she was *unsure* that the fertilization had occurred, since in this way, the raped woman would be better off, and there would be no killing of human life. Doctors should be able to develop chemicals to assist the woman in this way within a few years. In the meantime, harsher penalties for rapists!

Vincent Torley

This is Part I of a two-part article on Methods of Contraception and aspects of abortion.

contraception

Often, ardent anti-abortion supporters will argue that if abortion is allowed then women will abuse this freedom and use abortion as a method of contraception. Women do NOT desire to have abortions. However, in a society that permits promiscuity and yet does not provide adequate contraception, then abortion must be made available as an option. Contraceptives are seldom advertised and none of them are 100% effective, so unwanted pregnancies will always occur whilst this situation exists.

Effectiveness of Current Contraceptive Methods
 I.U.D. (intra-uterine device) - 5% failure rate,
 Diaphragm - 17% failure rate
 Pill - 4% failure rate
 Foam - 22% failure rate
 Condom - 10% failure rate
 Rhythm - 21% failure rate.

Intra-uterine device - e.g. Lippes Loope, Saf-T-Coil and Copper 7 - all are made of plastic, Copper 7 has a fine copper wire wrapped around part of it. Possibly work by setting up an inflammatory reaction in the wall of the womb making it an unsuitable site for a fertilised egg.

Diaphragm - a shallow, soft rubber cap (sometimes plastic) with a flexible metal spring ring rim. They come in various sizes and are designed to cover the neck of the womb. You must use it every time you have intercourse and with a Spermicidal Jelly or Cream. If inserted properly they have no bad side effects, are inexpensive and if checked regularly for pinholes or perished areas are quite effective.



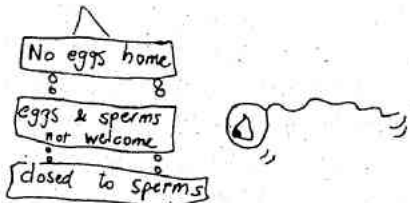
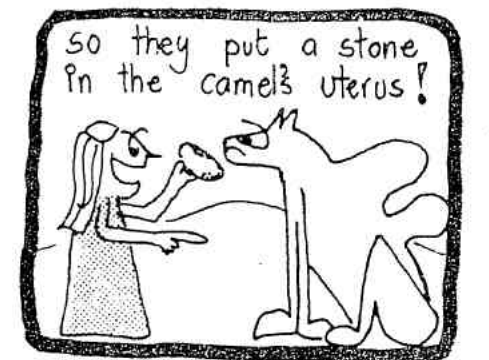
Condom A thin, flexible rubber sheath fitted over the erect penis. These are totally non-harmful and are quite cheap. Not for men only, women do well to carry a few around. Don't however, use Vaseline as a lubricant with condoms or diaphragms as petroleum products rot rubber.

Rhythm - Do not contemplate this method seriously. Lots of people try to avoid sex in the middle of their cycle, i.e. after ovulation, but this is very risky - though better than nothing.

Withdrawal - The man withdraws his penis from your vagina before he ejaculates. Withdrawal is extremely risky because i) there are small droplets of semen-containing fluid released before ejaculation.

ii) it is not good enough for him to ejaculate between your legs either, since sperm can still make their way into the vagina and reach the cervical opening. It is not good to ejaculate on the woman's stomach, either since it is fucking messy and sticky.

Spermicides These are inserted or squirted into the vagina with an applicator. They contain sperm killing chemicals, but act primarily as a thick barrier before the cervix. They are not very effective on their own but should be used in conjunction with diaphragms and condoms.



methods of abortion

They are fitted during a period or shortly after. They should not be used if you have irregular, painful and/or heavy periods, if you're not having regular monthly periods, if you've had surgery involving incision in the womb, or if you've had a pregnancy begin in the tube. They may have possible adverse effects such as painful periods, cramping, heavy periods, perforation of the womb and they may change hormonal balance of body. However, they are effective contraceptives for 92-97% of women.

The Pill - The hormones, oestrogen and progesterone in the pill inhibit the formation of an egg in the ovary. These hormones replace your own hormones, change the lining of the womb so the eggs produced cannot grow there and change the mucous in the neck of the womb so that it is thicker and there is more of it. There are three kinds available, combined or serial pills, sequential pills and Progesterone only pills. Advantages - very effective, lighter periods, regular periods, less pain with periods, less pre-menstrual tension and improved condition of hair and skin. Disadvantages - increased risk of thrombosis, liver damage, weight gain, nausea, depression, bleeding between periods, missed periods, breast discomfort, change in libido, chloasma, migraine, epilepsy, high blood pressure, diabetes and can aggravate cancer of the womb.

DISADVANTAGE



Vacuum aspiration - The most widely used method of abortion. A blood test is done to determine which group you belong to. If you are RH negative an anti-D immunoglobulin injection must be given with 48 hrs of the abortion. A tranquilizer/analgesic is given to relieve possible cramping. Then a speculum is used to dilate the vagina so that a doctor can apply local anaesthetic around the cervix (there are NO NERVES in the cervix). There may be a little discomfort but this subsides and you are only conscious of the speculum. After the anaesthetic has taken effect a series of dilators, each slightly larger than the next are used to open the cervix and the aspiration suction sucker (cannula) is gently inserted into the cervix. The aspirator then

sucks quickly and safely the foetal tissue and placental tissues from the womb. This takes between 10 and 20 minutes. Then an instrument, like a dessert spoon, is used to go over the area inside the uterus to make sure all tissues have been removed. Then you will be asked to lie down and rest quietly until you feel ready to leave.

Saline - generally used to terminate pregnancies after 16 weeks, and usually requires from one to three days in hospital. After a local anaesthetic is administered the doctor inserts a long, hollow needle through the abdominal wall into the amniotic fluid sac inside the uterus. Some of the amniotic fluid surrounding the foetus is drawn off and replaced with

a concentrated salt water solution. This injection usually ends foetal life within a few hours and induces labour contractions from 12 to 18 hours later.

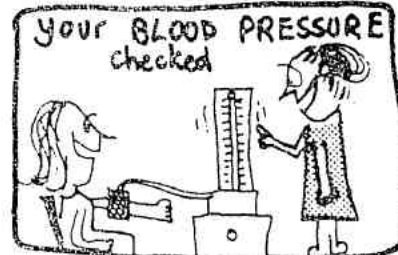
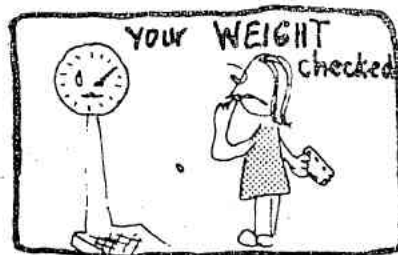
Hysterotomy - usually only used in late pregnancy after 24 weeks, and resembles caesarean section.

Menstrual extraction - usually done before a pregnancy is confirmed, about a week after a missed period. Basically the same as vacuum aspiration but a syringe may be employed instead of a pump.

by Theresa.

WHILE TAKING THE PILL...

every 6 months you should have



Also... it is thought that the Pill stops your body using VITAMINS properly - especially vitamins B, C & E. You can get supplements from the CHEMIST. Remember vitamin E is FAT SOLUBLE so take with food.

ABORTION

A long struggle



Once the Catholic Church and other right wing reactionary forces of oppression were confronted with 'real life' abortions i.e. abortion carried out in hygienic minimal stress conditions with no hazard to the woman's health and wellbeing, they found they had the biggest crowdgathering and potential power-base since the witch hunts. It is interesting to note that the whole issue of foetus rights was ignored before abortion ceased to be a filthy, traumatic and destructive back street industry. Recently Right-to-Lifers have waged a series of political moves to outlaw abortion and put women back in their place — with Kinder, Kuche, Kirche.

Early 1979 saw the introduction of the LUSHER BILL, the first of a series of anti-abortion legislation attempts. This bill introduced at Federal level aimed to remove abortion from the medical benefits list. The idea of this was to stop abortions through cutting out funding rather than attacking hospital and clinic operation directly. Of course the real effect of such a bill if it had been passed would have been to force disadvantaged women to revert to gruesome back street abortions.

On August 9, 1979, Ed Casey, the Queensland ALP Parliamentary Gade, Party Spokesman on women's affairs, and Right to Life Hot Shot (in direct contravention of a decision by the Queensland ALP earlier that year to call for the removal of all restrictions on abortion) presented a petition demanding the closure of the Fertility Control Clinic at Greenslopes — the only clinic legally supplying abortion in Queensland. Intense lobbying by angry women defeated the petition.

Funding for organizations such as the Right to Life being almost limitless (in America local Catholic Churches alone provided \$277,000 in 1977 for the National Committee for the Human Rights (anti-abortion Organisation) it was not long before they tried again. March 14, 1980 saw the Martyre Human Rights Communion Bill come before Federal Parliament, attacking abortion by conferring 'human' status on the foetus and declaring its 'right to life'. Problems arose when a Victorian Liberal Simon tried to squash the motion by amending it to a vague motion of the rights of persons "before as well as after birth." The Martyre amendments were lost and Simon's passed in the House of Re-

presentatives. The Senate rejected both and the matter has not been settled.

A masterpiece of repression was the Knox 'Pregnancy Termination Control' Bill. Any woman wanting an abortion had to appear before a panel (presumably including a Catholic priest. Incest, rape etc. were untenable as 'excuses' for termination. Probably the most repressive of all anti-abortion legislation yet produced in Australia, it produced even hostility with the anti-abortion movement itself and was removed. Removed. Well, replaced then by the Abortion Act, which in reality was the same bill with a new name. Yet again women from all over Australia rose up in rage and pressured parliamentarians to reject it.

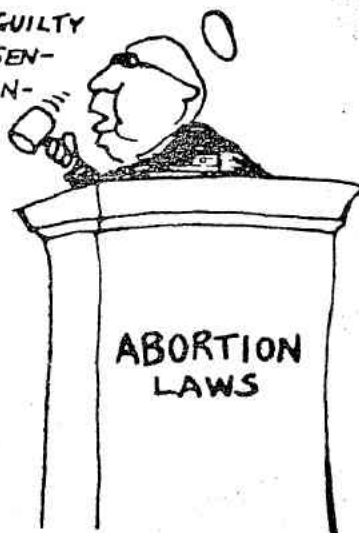
Naturally, an organization so fanatical and financial as the Right-to-Lifers does not limit its activity to behind the scenes Parliamentary pressure playing. As any woman seeking an abortion in this 'fair' capital of ours would realize that while strictly speaking abortion is not illegal in the A.C.T. it is impossible to obtain one here. Anti-abortion groups have such a stranglehold here that all attempts to establish an abortion clinic have been impossible. Thus on top of actual abortion costs a woman must face the expense and upset of travelling to Sydney for a termination. Right to Lifers are active elsewhere — in August 1979 they occupied the Melbourne Fertility Control Clinic and stopped the operation of the Clinic. Previously they had picketed outside the clinic and abused women trying to enter. Another favourite measure is for Right to Lifers to infiltrate Abortion Counselling Services and, taking advantage of the socially inflicted guilt and confusion some women seeking abortion may be trying to eradicate, to persuade women by wheedling or abuse not to have an abortion.

The struggle has been a long one, a hard one, frustrated by lack of funding and the indifference of predominantly male parliamentarians to what is a women's problem. However, despite the overwhelming advantages in financial and community support women have been holding up and winning in the many tiring confrontations.

DARE TO STRUGGLE — WIN
DONNA

Sources:
NATIONAL W. July 1980
GIRLS OWN No.2 May-June.

YOU'VE BEEN FOUND GUILTY
OF PREGNANCY. YOU'RE SEN-
TENCED TO LIFE IMPRISON-
MENT IN UNHAPPY
MARRIAGE, OR DEATH
BY COAT HANGER



DEPO-PROVERA WHAT IS IT?

Depo-provera (DP) is a chemical progestagenic substance called medroxyprogesterone-acetate. Depo means that it is given as an injection — deposited at one site, and repeated every three to six months, as a method of contraception.

Medical science does not know how it works or why.

DP stops eggs production and shrinks the uterus. It has now been found to cause breast, and a rare uterine cancer in rhesus monkeys. This information was withheld until late 1979, as it carried more serious implications than when the same results were found in beagle bitches. It is the reason for the Food & Drug Administration (US) refusing to give approval for its release.

Long-term or permanent infertility is another effect, as is continual bleeding or no bleeding at all, after stopping the contraception. Used during lactation, it is excreted in the milk. Nobody knows the long-term effect of this on the infant, as no research has been done. Given to women unknowingly pregnant, it can cause fetal deformities. Once DP is in the bloodstream it cannot be removed should illness intervene.

Depo-provera is banned for use in US, the UK and Canada, except for certain 'selected' women. It is totally banned in India. It is distributed and used with abandon and without choice on women in more than 70 Third World countries.

Questioned recently on the medical and moral propriety of giving Depo-provera without choice, to young women passing through Winlaton — some as young as 13, Walter Jona, Community Welfare minister said, *Some of these girls are not necessarily your ideal sister type. (The Age 13.3)* But given the choice, who would want to have Jona for a brother? And choice is the pivot on which the whole controversial subject of contraception and reproduction rests. In a society where power is transferred to fewer and fewer hands, to maintain that power, information becomes more selective and choices less possible. Restriction of choices brings power and economic benefits to those in positions of

power and leaves us economically and politically powerless. There are many examples of this in the world today as people struggle to regain their right for freedom to choose.

But there are more subtle ways to erode freedoms and these are happening right here in our own community.

What happened to the girls Jona wouldn't want for his sisters?

All of us are the products of upbringing in a hateful patriarchal and sexist society. Some of us escape a little as we become better informed, and some never do. The young women from Winlaton have no feelings about themselves as people capable of making choices or decisions, because they have never been exposed to this proposition. They don't know that they, along with more

DP Used at Queen Vic!

than a million women all over the world are being used as experimental human material for population control. This program, being conducted on a massive scale included women who are seen as social misfits, those who are poor and deprived, and those whose skin is not white.

Through women's bodies, men will eliminate those whom they fear will threaten their political and economic power. This was bluntly stated and reported in an interview with Dr Ray Ravenholt, on 10 June 1980. Ravenholt was at that time head of the Agency for International Development (AID) and operates directly from the State Department in Washington. He said, *Population explosions unless stopped, would lead to revolutions* and went on to explain that helping developing countries with their economic and social development through population control is necessary for the normal operation of US commercial interests around the world.

Back here on our own doorstep we have our government helping to fund the World Health Organisation (WHO) which works through the many population con-

trol organisations right down to the level of local family planning clinics, where medical people are deciding who is *suitable* to reproduce and who is not. And the people making the decisions are, without exception — men. As Dr Ken Waldron, head of the Family Planning Clinic at Queen Victoria Hospital said about the DP program, *I personally am a firm believer in it (DP) (Age 17.3).*

Like Jona, he means he firmly believes in its use for women not on his social level. A perfect example of this is the woman who was on social welfare and asked for an abortion at one of our large public hospitals. She was refused unless she agreed to accept *some sort of injection afterwards*. When she agreed, nobody informed her of the risks she was taking, and she just didn't believe that a doctor or nurse would do her harm. Nevertheless it was clearly a case of intimidation of the poor by the strong. The birth control industry is only concerned with population control: it is not concerned with women's health.

Like all other countries, we have a massive problem with youth unemployment, and we also have what some government departments call an *aboriginal problem*. To contain the latter, aboriginal women have been unknowingly injected with DP for the past 10 years. Is it possible that young female unemployed will be classified as *suitable* women and the same medical solution applied to solve economic and unemployment problems in the long-term by population control in the short-term?

Injecting Migrant Workers

Another unbearable question must be asked in relation to the employed section of the female workforce. We have a large workforce of women of child-bearing age who originally came from other countries, the so-called migrant woman. Most are performing hard, boring and repetitious work and many are badly exploited. But most have no other choice, they have to work for the family to survive. Realising this, employers have taken advantage of these women, quickly recognising that

Continued on next page.....

....from previous page

their lack of English turns them into a passive unquestioning workforce. Is it possible that these women are seen as better producers than as reproducers? Patriarchy is endemic as we all know, but many of these women come from cultures where western methods of birth control are quite unacceptable - no pills or IUDs, and condoms and diaphragms are out too. Depo-provera therapy comes in very handy in this situation. A quick jab with a needle every three to six months and nobody any the wiser. No pill packets to hide, no IUD strings to worry about, and husbands don't know a thing. The problem is that the women don't know the risks they are taking, because nobody tells. They won't need days off with menstrual problems and they won't get pregnant - perhaps never - but that is not mentioned.

Extract from *Vashti*.



To all winners on campus,
 If you would like to come to
 Winner-on-Campus meetings, but find
 1:00pm on Mondays too inconvenient, please
 write a note stating more convenient times,
 to "Winner-on-Campus C/- Students' Association
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 or leave a note with Di Riddell at the
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Scene from 'Fit for a King' as performed
 at the Arts Centre recently.

THE STUDENTS
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 8:00 p.m. 3 JUNE
Union Bistro

SHOPLIFTING JUSTIFIED

The retailing industry relies on the acceptance by the majority of the people it deals with that the retailer has the right to supply goods at a profit. Shoplifting challenges this legitimization. Why should a large firm have the right to make money out of you for supplying the things you need to have in order to survive? Even for so-called luxury items, why should anyone be able to live off the labour of others, simply because they have managed to grab goods between the time they are made and the time they are supplied? Companies which manufacture goods conspire with the retailer to give official recognition to that procedure, to the theft of goods from the people who have made them, because the decision makers in manufacturing companies are similarly living off unearned wealth which they have misappropriated from the workers over whom they have control.

This at least is the theoretical justification for shoplifting. There is nothing wrong with stealing from thieves; capitalists are living in luxury, while workers suffer, because we accept their assertions that they have a right to be the suppliers of goods to us, even though we ourselves have made those goods.

However, if activists are to adopt a practice of shoplifting as part of a plan to change society, there must be some discrimination exercised. Some so-called leftists have been known to steal from the ANU Union, for instance. Despite what appearances to the contrary, despite what seems at times to be the attitude of its management, the union is a collective enterprise. Theft from the union is theft from the student body as a whole. It does not weaken capitalism. To the contrary, it weakens the possibility of collective success in organising food and drink supply. Exactly the same argument applies to theft from government. Even though there is a Liberal government in power, the resources of the government are supplied from the whole of the people, through taxation, and are to a large extent returned back to the people. And even though a large portion of government spending is not used for community benefit, the proportion of money spent on, say, social security, rather than defence, will not be improved because you steal from taxation. Again, theft from the food co-operative does not challenge the system, it is simply stealing for the benefit of the larcenous individual to the detriment of the community.

What then are proper targets? Almost any large, private corporation. These make unreasonable profits from their sale of goods, exploit their workers in most cases, are often owned by transnationals. Shoplifting from them does not usually increase prices, though in some cases it may, but decrease profits. Please note that only poor people should shoplift. Anyone who already has accumulated personal wealth and then seeks to increase it even further deserves only contempt.

Small businesses are more problematic. In some cases, small shopkeepers have had to take up their occupation because of outside circumstances, not from choice. A migrant to Australia from southern Europe in the 50s, for example, might be faced with the prospect of entirely inadequate pay for detestable work, and nothing else, because of Australian racial discrimination. It is not really surprising that so many of these migrants took up small shopkeeping (this is an inadequate analysis, and ignores other factors in this trend, but is nevertheless part of the picture).

But there is a problem here. Collectives, the government, and small shops, are all easy targets. Large corporations are often not. If we accept that there is a political justification for shoplifting, some people will assimilate only the message that it is O.K. to steal. They will then pick on the easiest targets, and reverse

the political impact of their actions. Political shoplifting may also have the effect of removing the responsible activist from society for lengthy intervals, rendering them useless for more important activities.

What then do we conclude? Shoplifting is justifiable only if:

1. it is from big businesses,
2. you aren't in danger of being caught,
3. you are poor,
4. you don't steal from non-profit making sectors as well
5. it is clearly seen as a political act, and not as a means of enriching yourself without input of sufficient labour

Even if all these conditions are met, shoplifting will still only be for a few. Most left activists will see the risks of the action having a negative political effect as outweighing its benefits. This assessment will vary from person to person, and depend mostly on how good the individual is at the activity, and how much of a legacy of social conditioning they retain. The important message is that there is no question of morality (whatever that may be) involved here. It is a purely political question, and must be resolved on political grounds. We live in a capitalist society which has consistently sought to enshrine its values in our ethical beliefs. The work ethic, 'thou shall not steal' with exemption for private enterprise, you should not question authority, the enshrinement of acquisitive and competitive individualism: all are thrust at us through the media and through our social institutions. Only when we abandon the 'ethical' systems imposed upon us by bourgeois ideology, and consider instead the needs and well-being of people around us as a community can our society make progress. And to take that step away from capitalist 'morality' we have no option but to take a political viewpoint and make our decisions on political grounds.

Nestor.

Kim the Koala distills his Gin from gum leaves.



ANZAC MARCH

«Capitalist Oppression»

The arrest of 64 people on Anzac Day was an example of capitalist, more than sexist oppression. Only three men were arrested because men weren't allowed to join the march. The battle lines were drawn not between male and female, but, as usual, between left and right.

On the right were the male and female pigs in blue — just "doing their job". Who for? — for the ruling class, the RSL and their lawmaking. The RSL didn't want anyone stuffing up their once a year patriotic show. They didn't want anyone to publicly draw attention to any of the brutal realities of war — like rape. And so a suitable law for the occasion was hurriedly drafted. [No-one should be unduly shocked by this "undemocratic" act. "Freedom" (ours) only exists in so far as it suits our rulers, and can be done away with where seen necessary. One doesn't need to have looked far outside one's backyard to have noticed that.]

On the other side of the confrontation we had the women marching, and a sizeable group of female and male supporters. You could say these people were all "left of centre" (some rather more than others!). In fact, there were very different groups there. The women marching were not just "women" — there were separatist, socialist and reformist feminists for a start. Their supporters were similarly diverse — people against war, ALP members, socialists, people who describe themselves as anarchists, etc. Not to mention the distressed middle class ["What a dreadful mistake by our leaders"]

So it was essentially a left-right confrontation. Or more accurately, a confrontation between the cops (the right arm of the ruling class), and the marchers. The intent of the latter was to represent women in their struggle against sexism, which they did. But like it or not, they were also representing the interests of the working class — antiwar, antinationalism, and since the antimarch law, for the right to march. The repression of the march was in my view as much because of its antiwar/antipatriotism content as its anti-sexism contents. So the fight against sexism (rape in this case) became as well a fight against the ruling class.

Class differences and interests not only strongly influenced the composition of forces at the march, they were apparent *within* the marchers themselves, as well as apparent in the choice of this issue and event to organize around. For instance in the marchers' views — the reformist feminists think that sexist capitalism just needs a repaint, prompted by "community" pressure on the government, which is presumed capable of significant reform. The separatist feminists were in this case basically saying that war is an extreme example of "male violence" against each other and against women. The 'male state' needs to be overthrown. The socialist feminists see capitalism and sexism as being very much enmeshed, and a united struggle must be fought.

These differences came out very much in planning meetings. The reformists and separatists did an unacknowledged deal against the socialist-inclined: The latter wanted men to be allowed to march. The reformists for their bit got a compromising march and separatists got a female only march, although these were strains in this coalition. The resulting march was so little threat that some sections of the ruling class (e.g. the Can-

berra Times editorial) felt that it should've been allowed to go on. After all, it was a "commemoration" of past war violence, not a statement of blame for those wars, or for continuing institutional violence. To that extent feminists were sold out. Until they ally themselves with the working class in struggles they will continually be sold out and their politics watered down by the bourgeois and middle-class "sisters". The latter's "feminism" only stretches as far as their class interests and backgrounds.

The choice of Anzac Day and rape as issues to demonstrate around were also very much affected by class differences. Undoubtedly the main reason women wanted to demonstrate about rape was because of its extremely violent nature and the important role its threat has in intimidating women. But rape is also one of the few clearcut issues of sexism. Other examples of the oppression of women which cause considerable misery, injury and deaths in the long term, are not so simple. Issues like the wages and conditions for working women, availability of childcare, rights to abortion, are much more *class* as well as sex issues. They are issues in which bourgeois women have little interest — money and power solve those sort of problems. They are also issues in which working class women have an immediate and vital interest in terms of the quality of their life. When a group of women workers strike for higher pay, for example, their natural allies are not their ruling class "sisters" in Red Hill or Vaucluse — who join the clamour about "unions running the country". Their natural allies are the working class men who work with them, or who are in similar positions, or who are married to them. Separatist feminists have rarely been involved in such struggles, partly because they don't think classes exist in our society, and partly because involvement would necessitate working with men. As for reformists, well they've never been notably keen on class struggle. They don't want to have control of the means of production, they just want the government to pretend to.

No-one's denying that sexism must be smashed. And no-one's denying that rape is a brutal act of sex oppression. But as I think the Anzac Day march shows, and other issues clearly *show*, any fight against sexism *necessarily* becomes a fight against capitalism. The struggles should be joined. If they're not the result is either class-compromised feminism or sexist pseudosocialism.

The march should have joined these struggles. It should have originally been an antiwar *demonstration* — not a commemoration. And since the legal ban, it should have been a rally for the right to demonstrate as well. Some might say broadening the struggle means weakening the march. To me the idea of broadening the struggle is to involve more ordinary people, so they are radicalized as the oppressive nature of sexist capitalism is made evident to them. The Anzac Day march probably did radicalize quite a few people. But there could have been more, and it could have been done much more effectively. After all, in appropriate language — we want to win the *war*, not just the battles.

People sympathetic to the above views are encouraged to contact the International Socialists at the Wednesday lunchtime bookstall.

Bill Spence.

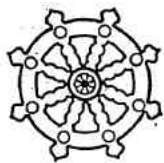
A WISE MAN COMES TO CANBERRA

by Peter Hawkins



My first meeting with the Most Venerable Piyadassi Maha Thera took place in the home of his Canberra host, Dr Rajapatirana of the Buddhist Studies Department of the ANU. After I had shown respect to this high-ranking 'Bhikku' in the customary way, he delivered gifts into my hands which, interestingly enough, represent the two roles I felt Piyadassi performed while he was here in Canberra: a packet of Sir Lankan tea and a tract on the teaching of mindfulness, the basis of the teaching of the Theravadin school of Buddhist thought. The tea represented his explicitly political role while the book represented his priestly or pastoral role.

While he was with us in Canberra, Piyadassi Maha Thera ("Maha Thera" means "Great Elder") spent time with members of the Sri Lankan community in the ACT, talking and teaching, visiting the sick and receiving 'Dana' or gifts that on the one hand enables the people to make good merit for themselves by exercising the important Buddhist value of sharing and generosity while on the other hand provided material support for Piyadassi's work here.



Piyadassi Maha Thera also gave two well attended public lectures discussing, firstly, the Buddha and his Enlightenment. This discussion presented Buddhist apologetics on issues such as women's social status (1), social, economic and political organization and the need to develop, not just intellectual skills, but wisdom and compassion too. The second talk was entitled 'Minding the Mind' which involved a discussion of the basic teachings of the Buddha on suffering, impermanence, non-'self', 'Nirvana' and the Path to Enlightenment which is the Noble Eightfold Path. (2) People were keen to ask many questions which Piyadassi happily answered.

On the Saturday morning of his stay here, Canberra's Buddhists had the opportunity of getting together to take refuge in the Buddha's Enlightenment, the Dhamma, (His teaching or the-how-to-do-it of Buddhism which Piyadassi stressed is a do-it-yourself religion without a god-saviour) and the Sangha or the company of those on the Path. We also had the chance to reaffirm the moral base of the Buddhist layperson's life by taking the Five Precepts or rules of Mind Cultivation. (3) This general 'Dana' was also a communal offering of food to the monk and each other in order to develop our generosity and capacity for sharing. The beauty of this ritual is that its 'official' function (4) is to keep our minds concentrated on those virtues. All those who attended enjoyed themselves and a large group photo was taken at the end of the day before Piyadassi was whisked off to Melbourne for a repeat performance. That was Piyadassi in his sacerdotal role.

'Cracks in the icing . . . as I see them'

His political rôle was no less obvious. My first impression of this man was that he was a politician, an ambassador for Sri Lanka and its official religio-ideological stance. Whilst here Piyadassi met with officials from the Sri Lankan High Commission and officials of the two Anglo-Roman sections of the Christian church, the Anglican Bishop of Canberra-Goulburn and the Roman Catholic archbishop of Canberra-Goulburn. If this is a sign of dialogue between two (or is it three?) world religions, then that would indeed be interesting. As a diplomatic exercise it possibly points out the relationship between religion (or world view) and power.



It is at this point that certain of my critical faculties take over not to mention a few intuitive hunches.

Piyadassi's personal style was not unlike that of an Anglican priest I once worked for: to some degree officious combined with the self-assuredness of a high ranking religious specialist supported in his religio-ideological role by a ruling social class. I took my investigations a little further and in discussion with a Sri Lankan friend learned that Piyadassi's monastery is in a salubrious section of Colombo catering for many rich Sri Lankans. This has stimulated my interest in the history and politics of Sri Lanka and the Ceylonese Buddhist response to the Anglicanisation of Ceylonese religion under the colonialist British in the nineteenth century. It seems that in the West we are getting a form of Buddhism that is a response to colonialism: a so-called pure form of the teaching divorced from the Brahmanic and animistic practices that attempt to resolve the internal contradictions of Buddhism experienced by the Sri Lankan lay practitioners.

Nothing is simple, least of all religious faith. In an official hand-out concerning Piyadassi Maha Thera's teaching, we read the following: "The most Venerable Piyadassi Maha Thera from the Forest Hermitage in Sri Lanka is a traditional Buddhist teacher. Traditions, not conventions, are what form a culture. When the traditions are respected and kept intact, then the genuine values of that culture can be seen." (My emphases).

At this point I am moved to quote Redgum and their song 'Virgin Ground': ". . . pure motives aren't what they seem, . . ." Which social group defines these traditions that 'form a culture'? Is "tradition" arbitrary without power structures to maintain, without wealth and privilege to protect? If this were not so then why are there poor in Sri Lanka and Thailand, two Third World Buddhist countries? Why are there repressive and conservative governments in these countries? What does it mean to 'respect and keep traditions intact'? Is this not a thinly disguised rationale for maintaining a particular historical development of culture? Does it not bind the people to accept oppressive economic, political and ideological structures? Is it truly liberating, as the Buddhist apologists are so fond of ascribing to their version of the Buddha's teaching?

What are 'genuine values'? Who is defining these values and in whose favour are these values or mores expounded? The use of genuine here simply mystifies the reality of ideological systems that are in a dialectical relationship with an exploitative world economic order.

In the 'Kalama Sutta' the Buddha warns the Kalama group to accept a teaching only on applying certain criteria: "Come, Kalamas. Do not go upon what has been acquired by repeated hearing; nor upon tradition; nor upon rumour; nor upon what is in scripture; nor upon surmise; nor upon an axiom; nor upon specious reasoning; nor upon a bias towards a notion that has been pondered over; nor upon another's seeming ability nor upon the consideration, 'The monk is our teacher'. Kalamas, when you yourselves know: 'These things are good; these things are not blamable; these things are praised by the wise; undertaken and observed, these things lead to benefit and happiness', enter on and abide in them" (5)

The Buddha never asks the Kalamas to forego their critical reason and hunches. We must use them in deciding the path of truth and action that we want our lives to take and our critical faculties must be brought to bear on every situation asking: "Is this a path with a heart?"

NOTES:

(1) On questions related to women it seems that world religions in the wake of growing Feminist consciousness throughout the world, feel the need to present an apologia to the world that generally runs like this: "Until the Buddha/ the Prophet/ Christ etc. came along, the status of women in Indian/ Arab/ Palestinian etc. society was very low." This position attempts to divorce a "pure teaching" from a total cultural system that undoubtedly has oppressed women since the times of the respective founders of these religions. I think of these claims as attempts on the part of the ideologists of these religious systems to appeal to women who otherwise would be averse to them on the basis of their actual historical role in the subordination of women.

(2) This is briefly summed up in the development of wisdom, morality and concentration or, as we have come to know it in the West, Meditation.

(3) The Five Precepts are undertakings to abstain from killing any living beings, taking anything not freely offered, lying, gossip and idle chatter, sexual misconduct which is to say harming anybody psychologically or physically in a sexual way and abstinence from consuming intoxicants that confuse the mind.

(4) Rather than its other sociological functions discussed by J.A. Niels Mulder's work *Monks, Merit and Motivation*. Northern Illinois University - Centre for Southeast Asian Studies - Fe., 1973. This work discusses the sociology of merit making in the Thai context.

(5) 'Kalama Sutta - The Buddha's Charter of Free Inquiry' trans. by Soma Thera, Buddhist Publication Society, Kandy, Sri Lanka, 1977.



fraser pushes the panic button

Despite the cheerful faces of both Malcolm Fraser and John Howard, our Liberal government is close to panicking as the economic and political tight rope it has walked since 1975 slowly unwinds. With the prospect of greatly increased foreign capital inflow, Fraser has to face the impending fact that his monetary policy, the glorious "foundation stone for Australia's economic recovery, will inevitably be torn from his feeble grip.

Even although the American banks retain prime interest rates at, around, 20%, overseas investors still view our economy as reasonably profitable. This is reflected in the increase in the Sydney Stock Exchange all-ordinaries index of almost 3% since late December, last year. Thus, when the necessary fall in American interest rates occurs, this monetary stream will swiftly swell to a flood of unprecedented proportions. Massive inflows of cash due to resource sector investment will result in equivalent increases in the money supply and, despite possible short-term alleviation of the unemployment crisis, will lead to run-away inflation. Thus, for the Fraser regime, the day of reckoning has arrived.

Our devoted and much-loved (?) Canberra administration has been notable only for its mediocrity. Their hard economic line has been so tempered by fears of electoral repercussions, that little, if any, progress has been made in combating the twin evils of unemployment and inflation since 1975. The latter of these, according to Milton Friedman, the demi-

god of monetarist mania, can only be cured by severe restriction of money supply growth, relative to increases in gross production. Expansion in the quantity of money can result from the government printing it, possibly to finance a budget deficit; or, as is occurring at present, due to foreign investment. Inflation is the ineluctable sequel, because we all have more money in hand but, all other factors being static, no more goods to spend it on. Thus, prices rise to soak up the excess cash. To put it simply, given the long-term prospect of high levels of foreign investment in our developing resources industry, our government has one last chance to preserve Australia from stagflation which, in its intensity will make the post 1974 years look like a garden party. The necessary policies will probably be electorally disastrous in the short term, so will require an administration with guts. It is exactly this grit which our omnipotent leader so brilliantly lacks.

There are numerous weapons with which our government can combat the fearsome monetary monster. The simplest and probably the most effective measure would be for Sir Malcolm Gallahad and his be-spectacled side-kick, little Johnny, the boy wonder, to revalue the Australian dollar. Unfortunately, this is about as likely to occur as for hell to freeze over. Such a move would lead to increased imports at cheaper prices, resulting in us all buying Sony V.C.R.s and Mazda 626s. All the nasty green-backs the Yanks give us, we would give to Japan, causing their government a massive headache.

The problems? Firstly, the Country Party would revolt as, due to all Australia's exports being more expensive, our agricultural products lose some of their appeal to the overseas buyer. Thus, none of the farmers would vote for Mal

in 1983.

Secondly, the level of effective tariff protection for our grossly-inefficient, secondary industries would drop, resulting in lower profits for these companies, the closing of production plants, and increased unemployment. Not funny at all, eh Mr Heinz?

Another comparatively elementary solution out of our present economic quagmire is to raise bank interest rates. Such action would limit the demands for investment funds through alignment of borrower "costs" with investment. Unfortunately, for some wierd, symbolic reason, the banking community raises interest rates on all loans, even those contracted prior to the rise. This would force numerous new home buyers into the poor house, and cause a (continuation of the) slump in the building industry. Mal has already played this "ace" once, without receiving too much political flack. A second attempt may prove less attractive.

Thus, we are left with the less-effective artillery, the first of which is the demon "tax". To brake inflation Mal and Johnny have to extort as much money from the community as is flowing in. This is most equitably achieved by a "capital gains" tax, which, by lowering returns, automatically lowers investment and hence, money supply growth. However, Labor thought up that one, didn't they? I do not think even Herr Fraser would attempt such a hypocritical move, following on the heels of last year's election campaign.

As a result we are left with the usual run down --- higher direct taxes; increased sales tax; introduction of VAT, which probably rates as one of the most ridiculous, administratively unmanageable proposals of all time; and the good, old oil levy. These measures, hopefully excl-

uding VAT, will probably all be utilized to some degree, with the resultant electoral effect being well scrutinized.

Given that the Fraser follies are unable to hide enough taxes amongst the unsuspecting population to stop Australia's "Money Rush", without losing a large percentage of voters, our fastidious Prime Minister must turn towards restriction of government spending, to gain a budget surplus. Hence, the razor gang slashes its way mercilessly through the cringing hordes of the public service. Hence, the social welfare state disappears on a gust of political hot air. But, most importantly for students, hence, the revival of that pre-Whitlam evil, University fees. In his efforts to make Scrooge McDuck look like the good fairy, Fraser is deliberately singling out areas of the community where he believes he will lose the least votes, and forcing these minorities to bear the burden of his own post economic mismanagement. Thus, the poor, the sick, the coloured and the female areas of society are being used as a human barrier against possible inflation, despite the fact tht such measures are the least effective course of action. Just remember when you pay your tertiary fees, that if you had money in C.R.A., you would be laughing.

Fraser and Co. are worried. They now face the biggest threat to their governmental stranglehold since first elected. With the pro-Labor swing in 1980, any economic blunders by the Liberal regime would be suicidal. However, the best policies and results are rarely politically virtuous in the short term. Thus, it appears as though, in walking his thin tightrope, Fraser will cause Australia to fall off.

Stephen King.



HAWKE ADDRESSES POSTGRADS

by Ean Higgins

Research students and other academics should not become so absorbed in their particular discipline or field of interest as to become "blinkered" to real and serious problems facing many Australians and the rest of the world, former ACTU President and present Federal MP for Wills Bob Hawke said at Bruce Hall on 8 May.

Speaking at the Annual Dinner of the ANU Research Students' Association, Mr Hawke said that postgraduate students, and himself, who had been able to develop their talents and interests had enjoyed special opportunities. "We are a privileged, elite group in that sense" he said. This privilege afforded research students a particular opportunity and possibly obligation to involve themselves in an activist role, concerning such issues as unemployment, international injustice, and the plight of the poor in Australia and elsewhere. One of the reasons why he entered political life, Mr Hawke said, was that he believed that for university-educated persons and others "there is an opportunity in the world of politics . . . to address themselves to some of these issues."

Mr Hawke said "I would hope that none of you finds your own particular discipline, or that particular niche in your discipline . . . so intrinsically attractive that you will find yourself blinkered to the wider considerations to which I've been referring."

Mr Hawke discussed some of the changes which he believed had occurred in the generation between when he was first a research student at ANU himself twenty-five years ago in the Law Department and today. He said that during the late fifties there was no doubt at all among students and "indeed all young people in the community" as to being able to get a job, whether they had intermediate or higher training, or no training at all. "It's not a question of whether you could get a job, the only question was, which job would you take? That expectation, that assumption of a generation ago, of course, is manifestly not valid today" said Mr Hawke.

The change from full to less than full employment was in part a function of the technological boom of the past generation. "The single greatest paradox for men and women in the world today" was that while "technological genius" had developed tremendously, "social engineering" has remained backwards and has possibly regressed. As what he regarded as a particularly stark example of this "ghastly paradox" Mr Hawke referred to the recent report of the Brandt Commission entitled *North-South*, and quoted from the publication examples of how the enormous expenditures in the world arms race could be spent on improvement of the basic needs of the poor of the world.

In reflecting on his two years as a Ph.D candidate at ANU before accepting a full-time job with the ACTU in 1958, Mr Hawke related his election in 1956 as students' representative on the University Council, a post to which he was nominated by the new politician Peter Coleman, and his shortlived tenure of the post.

Students not to be Blinkered
Hawke



Whatever education he obtained in his eleven years of university training was nothing compared to what he learned in the ACTU, Mr Hawke said. Speaking on his years in the "real world" of the trade union movement, he described two significant changes. The first was the broadening of the concept of what could be considered as an industrial issue. Whereas in the fifties the dividing line was rigidly and in his view somewhat artificially defined, Mr Hawke said that during his period of work in the movement the ACTU became more active on general issues which "did impinge upon the standard and quality of life of working men and women and their dependents." He described two particular examples of ACTU pressure of which he was particularly proud during his period as President. These he described as ACTU opposition on two issues, firstly the atmospheric testing of nuclear devices by France in the South Pacific, and secondly the visit to Australia of those South African sports organizations whose teams were chosen on grounds of racial discrimination.

The second major change in the ACTU over the past generation, Mr Hawke said, was the emergence of increased white-collar activism in the trade union movement, and greater acceptance of their role in the ACTU. Mr Hawke went on to say that "amongst those groups who most actively perceive themselves to be disadvantaged are the academics of this country, and they haven't left their perception of disadvantage to the coffee-rooms of academia, but they have organized themselves as trade unions, and they have affiliated in varying degrees with all trade union movements in this country."

Despite some opposition from university administrators and Australian politicians to this trend, Mr Hawke said, he saw no inherent reason why the concept of trade unionism should not apply to academia as well as any other segment of society.

World Council of Indigenous People

By R.J. Greenland.

The Third General Assembly of the World Council of Indigenous People met at the Australian National University, Canberra, in late April. The Australian Government gave \$90,000 to fund the Assembly which was hosted by the National Aboriginal Conference. The Chairman of the NAC, Mr Bill Bird, said in his opening address, "Australian Aboriginal people are looking to this conference for solutions to the many problems we face, but particularly our fight for recognition of our ownership of lands and our right to self determination."

The WCIP was conceived by George Manuel, the President of the National Indian Brotherhood of Canada, after consulting with indigenous organisations around the world. The first General Assembly was held in British Columbia in 1975. Fifty seven delegates from nineteen countries, including Australia, attended. A charter was adopted which states the Council's aims as being to 'increase economic self-sufficiency and obtain self-determination for indigenous peoples throughout the world'.

It also seeks to abolish the possibility of cultural genocide, combat racism, ensure economic, political and social justice to indigenous peoples, and to establish their cultural rights.

The Council warned, "We will see the final chapter of our destruction, unless we successfully mobilise internationally as a unified force against all blocks which oppose us." Manuel stressed that the conflicts which abound in South and Central America resulted in the destruction of indigenous people. "Countries such as Brazil, the United States, Vietnam, Israel, Canada and the Soviet Union are shipping armaments or encouraging gun runners to increase the death and carnage being heaped on indigenous people."

He also cited economic exploitation: "It is multinational corporations and the European middlemen who will take from indigenous lands petroleum,

The Inuit people of the polar regions face a dwindling food supply due to the depletion of food resources by fishing fleets of the United States, the Soviet Union and Japan. The aboriginal people of Australia and North America face land right struggles. A statement issued by the National Congress of American Indians said that "What hampers the struggle of indigenous populations in the richest nations is that they remain overwhelmingly at the poverty level, caught in a cycle of inferior education, health care and unemployment."

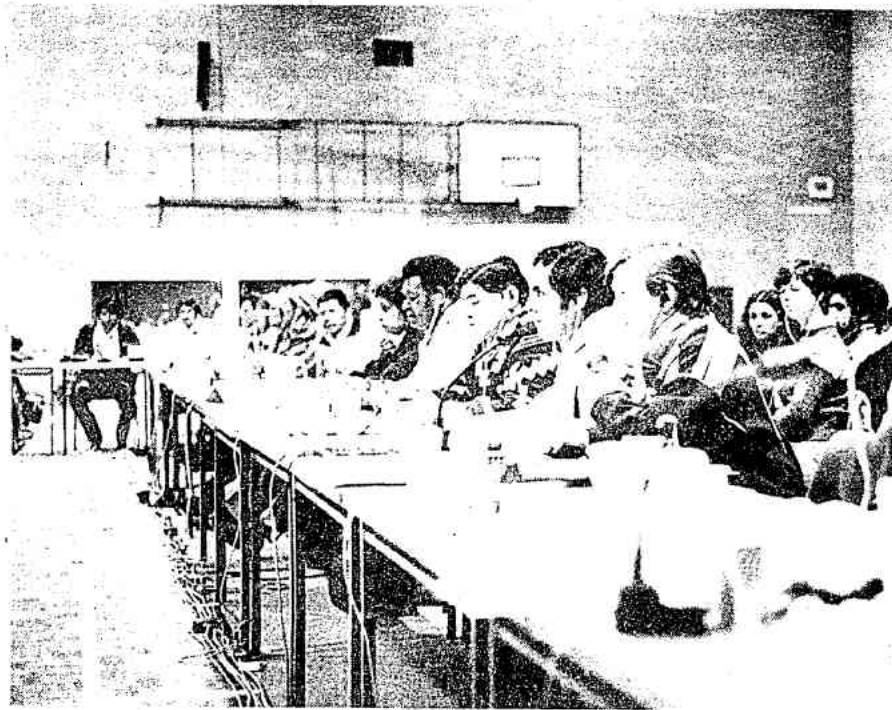
The North American Indians face remarkably similar problems to those of Australian Aborigines. "The Shoshone tribe continue in their efforts to prevent the United States government from using their sacred grounds for MX missile sites," the report stated.

The Indians of South America face more severe problems. According to reports brought before the Council, the Indian population of Brazil has been decimated from 1,000,000 in 1900 to roughly 100,000 today. The International League of Human Rights issued reports detailing the Paraguayan government's involvement in the extermination of Ache Indians. Only 400 remain of a population which numbered 2,500 in 1962.

South American governments, the report continues, have taken hard lines against native Indian organisations for "unionising workers and attempting to prevent the expropriation of Indian lands by multinational corporations."

struggle

The struggle for economic and political rights continues at the local, national and international level. Weapons of resistance range from primitive bows and arrows to the submission of petitions before the International Court of Justice.



nickle, silver, agricultural lands, timber and a convenient shipping base for these products."

He blames the struggle of the left and right for power as being the major cause of suffering among the native Indian peoples. "While the great nations of the east and west play power games in Central America, thousands of indigenous people are being indiscriminately killed."

The problems of indigenous people throughout the world are aired at the Assembly. Canadian Indians are engaged in a struggle to obtain inherent Aboriginal rights of sovereignty and property in the Canadian Constitution. The Sami, or Lapps of Scandinavia face the curtailment of herding rights which erode the traditional way of life and force the Sami off their homelands.

The Council acts as a non-governmental advisory body to the United Nations. They have made numerous petitions to UN Human Rights Commission as well as national bodies such as the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

Many Third World nations do not honour laws concerning basic human rights. In developed nations anti-discrimination legislation protect the rights of individuals, but do little to help the collective needs of indigenous people.

The Council meets periodically to collect and publicise information, and to formulate strategies for obtaining international recognition of indigenous rights. One of the ultimate objectives is the drafting and adoption of an International Convention on the Status and Rights of Indigenous Populations.

ANTI-SCIENCE CHRISTIANS

Once again anti-science Christian zealots have spewed forth their idiotic dogmas. Although their propaganda is boring as well as being anti-scientific, at least we can be thankful that they are not as powerful as they once were. After all, their christian piety and absolute truths have led to the torturing and burning at the stake of hundreds of thousands of dissidents. I guess that's one way of spreading your message of love! However, just because the christians choose to ignore their own history (not surprising when you consider how embarrassing it is) doesn't mean that atheists must forget the christians' murderous and intolerant past.

The murderous past of the christian dogmatists is well documented and I don't intend to reiterate what is already known by the majority of intelligent and well educated people. What I wish to discuss is the recent return to "Monkey Trails" instigated by christian fundamentalists in the USA.

In Sacramento, state capital of California, Kelly Segraves, director of the so-called "Creation Science Research Center" in San Diego, recently sued the State Board of Education for failing to teach his sons the story of Genesis in biology lessons.

There's nothing new about religious views of the world. But this time, fundamentalists are arguing that both creationism and the accepted Darwinian view are scientific. (Sometimes, if it suits them, they argue the opposite - that neither are scientific because both are just "theories").

The creationist arguments have a superficial appeal, especially to the dull and ignorant. It is true that there are gaps in the fossil record, and "missing links" continue to be missing.

But there is an enormous body of scientific evidence supporting the theory of evolution. Such gaps don't disprove it - they merely pose questions as to how, not whether, evolution occurred.

The creationists argue that evolution isn't proved. Therefore, all other theories should have equal status with it. Apart from the fact that their "theory" can't be proved without recourse to theology, they miss the whole idea of scientific theories.

Creationism does not lead to any conclusions which can be tested in practice. It is merely a mythological explanation of the origin of life, and of the diversity but not the unity of organisms.

In the study of the natural world, most scientists adopt a materialist outlook - that the world existed before humans evolved, that it exists today independent of human thought, and that the laws which govern natural processes they study *do not involve any supernatural intervention*.

Therefore, incompatible with modern science is the views held by christians that god created from nothing a material

trail of the 1920's. Darwinian evolution was condemned then as blasphemy, and virtually eliminated from American schools until the post-war period. (So much for christian liberalism and allowing all points of view to be heard.)

The push on creationism is only one aspect of a rightwing push. They have religious demands such as prayers in public schools. But also they are part of a broader New Right which is anti-abortion and against women's rights, and supports union bashing, racial discrimination and increased military spending.

Creationism doesn't have the same support here as it does in America. But

policy on the question of evolution. I have been led to believe that not all who belong to the christian cult believe in a literal interpretation of Genesis. If the christians still believe this creation story, perhaps they could even state whether they think that the theory of evolution should be banned from schools like they had done in the USA.

Although the theory of evolution has important philosophical repercussions, the christians' antipathy towards it is not a vital issue. There are many mystical cults, christianity being only one. The major danger stems from christianity's uncanny ability to manipulate the power of the state (in our case an instrument of the ruling class) to suit its own end. This political collaboration has often had tragic consequences.

For example, during the Spanish Civil War (1936-39) the Roman Catholic church gave almost unequivocal support for the Francoist fascists. The Primate, Cardinal Goma, was a fanatical anti-Marxist and had for several years been an open admirer of Fascism. On July 1, 1937, the Spanish bishops issued a collective letter fully justifying and supporting the Fascist cause.

The part of the church in the life of South Africa cannot be overstressed. Above all, it provided fundamentalist and scriptural arguments which could later be turned to justify racial discrimination. In fact, the Dutch Reformed Church in particular has a long history of racism and collaboration with the ultra-right in South-Africa.

In our own country it is well known that a Catholic front organisation, the DLP, was a major factor in excluding the ALP from federal government, for over a decade. (Fraser has paid off his long outstanding debts recently by increasing the allocation of state funds to wealthy christian schools.) It is also well known that christian fanatics are the major activists in the so-called "Prolife" organisation, Festival of Light, National Civil Council etc. etc. . . . all are reactionary fronts. These are the ugly faces of christianity in our country that the christians choose to ignore.

B.L. Rogers.



The bishops bless the nationalist cause. Flanked by senior army officers, a group of clerics give the fascist salute.

world, that god can interfere with this material world and cause 'miracles', that a virgin can give birth to a son, that a dead carpenter arose from the dead and that this carpenter's cronies were also responsible for the working of "miracles". To believe these mystical stories is to deny the evidence of modern science and modern materialist philosophy.

Getting back to the trial - the trial which recently closed in California was the first of 27 similar ones. In 15 states, bills have been introduced requiring equal time for creationism in schools.

The creationist movement is directly descended from the famous "monkey

there is some pressure. In Victoria, already 24 private primary schools teach exclusively the creationist dogma and nine private secondary schools teach that scientific evidence favours the creationists (*Battler*, 11 April 1981, p. 4).

Teachers in at least two state high schools teach that both have equal merit.

It would be fair to say that Mark Bassett and his misled cronies in the ANU Evangelical Union believe that they have a "hot line" to god i.e. they can communicate with god through prayers and, of course, get instructions from the bible.

Surely it would be simple and important that the ANUEU publish a

What are the Silences in Your Unit??

We come to University to learn. Our ANU motto tells us: "first to learn the nature of things". But at University we in fact only acquire limited, partial knowledge. This is not due to a deliberate ploy of any one person or group. It arises from structures both within society at large and within the university. Such structures make it possible to ask some kinds of questions and prevents others from arising. Consider just some of the issues about which present courses remain silent. In short, consider just a few of the silences in your units.

Who is educated at this institution?

It is obvious to most that universities are not overcrowded with blacks, migrants and workers. In some faculties, women constitute but a minor presence. The people who have access to higher learning in the present social system are from a particular, sectional group. Why is this so? This issue is rarely confronted in any course at the university.

How are we educated?

Education at university is usually

based on individual work done by students, working separately and assessed by teachers. Moreover, the only people thought competent to determine what we learn and to lecture us are "teachers". Students, it is assumed, are only good as passive receptacles of knowledge, to be sat in judgement by their elders. Education is thus a power orientated and individualised practice. Instead of education being an openly co-operative, social process - it has become a mere caricature of one, being both an "atomised" and judgmental experience. How often has the issue of teaching practices been raised in your units?

What do we learn?

Like the education process, knowledge is fragmented and compartmentalised. First it's divided into University knowledge (as opposed to knowledge of a TAFE or a CAE), then it's broken down into Faculties. From there it's further divided into disciplines. Until finally, it's parcelled out to you into manageable packages called "Units". When were you last asked about the relative worth of

respecting disciplinary boundaries? How often has the issue of disciplinary divided knowledge been seen as a valid object of discussion and research?

What functions does university serve and in whose interest does it work?

Many of us come to University because it seemed like a good idea, would improve our education etc. But a university just does not exist for the individuals in it. As an institution in a highly complex and differentiated society, the university obviously plays an important social role. But exactly what role does it play? Does it help preserve the status quo? And how does it do so? How often is the political, economic, cultural and ideological importance of the university dealt with as an issue in your units?

These are all issues which should concern every student at university. Every person, trying "to learn the nature of things", should be interested in ensuring that in fact happens. But in many ways we are powerless to do so. A society based on structured inequality prevents those directly oppressed from

making it to University to raise such societal issues en masse. The structure of the teaching/learning situation on campus ensures that alternatives to present learning methods are difficult to conceive of, let alone implement. The structure of knowledge into units and disciplines as the main organising principles for parcelling it out discourage us from subjecting such divisions to questioning. And the structure of the university as a whole mystifies the role it plays in society - it's overall importance is rarely subjected to scrutiny.

What are the silences in your units?

The short answer is many. But the greatest silence of all is that most units do not give us the conceptual tools or provide the opportunity for us to think and act critically about the central issues in education.

ANUSA Education Collective.
(If you are interested in doing something about questions raised by this article contact us on Tuesdays 1 pm Copland G20.)

economic system

The Proliferation of Margins

(thoughts on post-political politics)

by F. Guattari
(2nd yr. Economics)

Integrated world capitalism does not aim at a systematic and generalized repression of the workers, women, youth minorities. . . . The means of production on which it rests will indeed call for a flexibility in relationships of production and in social relations, and a minimal capacity to adapt to the new forms of sensibility and to the new types of human relationships which are 'mutating' here and there

Under these conditions, a semi-tolerated, semi-encouraged, and co-opted protest could well be an intrinsic part of the system.

Will integrated world capitalism succeed in founding a social order accepted by the greatest number of people and implying an accentuation of social segregation? Capital, in the west as in the east, is nothing more than the capital of power, that is, modes of semiotization, of homogenization, and of transmission of various forms of power. (Power over goods, over territories, power over work, over subordinates, inferiors, power over relatives, the family, etc. . . .). Only the appearance of new ways of relating to the world and to society will alter the individual's libidinal fixation to capital and to its varying crystallizations of power. This power can prevail only to the extent that an overwhelming majority of individuals not only participate in it, but also unconsciously adhere to it. The reversal of modern capitalism involves not only the struggle against material bondage and visible forms of repression, but also, from the outset, the creation of many alternative set-ups.

For the last decade 'battle lines' widely different from those which previously characterized the traditional workers' movement have not ceased to multiply: (immigrant workers, skilled workers unhappy with the kind of work imposed upon them, students unable to live on TEAS, the unemployed, over-exploited women, ecologists, nationalists, mental patients, homosexuals, the elderly, the young, etc.). But will their objectives become just another 'demand' acceptable to the system? Or will vectors of molecular revolutions begin to proliferate behind them? (Unlocateable on the dominant coordinates, they produce their own axes of reference, establish underground, transversal connections among themselves, and thus undermine older relations to production, society, the university, the family, the body, sex, the cosmos . . .)

Will these micro-revolutions, these profound examinations of the relationships within society only remain divided into limited spheres of the social arena? Or will they all finally initiate a real revolution?

What will be the form of resistance of the more traditional sectors which find themselves squeezed by the present evolution of integrated world capitalism? Will the unions and traditional leftist parties allow themselves to be manipulated and co-opted indefinitely by modern capitalism, or will they undergo profound transformations?

It is impossible to predict what forms of struggle and organization the revolution will assume in the future. All answers remain equally open now

The issues will not be focussed on quantitative objectives; they will again put into question the goals of work and therefore of leisure-time and of culture. They will again put into question the environment of daily life, domestic life, male-female, child-adult relationships,

the conception of time, the meaning of life

They will not be focused solely on the working industrial qualified heterosexual white male adult. Production today cannot be identified with heavy industry

The struggles will not be associated with an avant-garde party conceived of as the thinking subject of the movement. They will be multi-centred. Their different components will in no way be required to agree on everything, or to speak the same stereotypical language.

THE ECONOMIC CLIMATE



They will refuse to separate exchange value, use value, and desire value.

Social production, under the control of capitalist and technocratic elites, is more and more cut off from the desires of individuals, and leads to:

- a systematic over-valorization of industries which compromise the future of the human species (nuclear power, armaments)

- an underestimation of the essential use values (world hunger, the environment)

- a repression and flattening out of desires in their singularity, that is to the loss of the meaning of life.

Under these conditions, the perspective of revolutionary transformations, the collective re-appropriation of daily life, and a full acknowledgement of desires on all levels of society have become inseparable.

Felix Guattari.

Poems

*The panic - and then God received me.
The panic - and then the sea bound me round
With its cords of wool and salt,
In its nest of watery leaves,
Saving me from separation,
And the panic of the monotonous
Flinty, ticking figures,*

*Of being cast out of the womb
Into nothing, into monotonous repetition
Of refinements of nothing.
But, received by the sea,
Among sea-trees and sea-creatures,
Filled out and darkened by the sea
Of liberation, harmonized by the deep swell,
I find a path whose windings
Have the meaningful inconsequence
Of living things, leading me on and down,
Into the infinite on and down.*

R.E. McArthur

BITTER BALL

*"Woman", you call me
Casting thin short shadows on my bed.
I know of your fears
The beat at my head.*

*Now child, you suck at my breast.
Now man, you thrust'd, I pressed.
A man-child with beard and beer-gut
Sinks into me,
Ferocious,
Like a tormented bee.
You leave your sting and are gone.
Boy, go home.*

Elizabeth Nicholls

LIBERALS AGAINST FEES

Thomas Hillside,
C/- Toad Hall, A.N.U.,
P.O. Box 1905,
Canberra, A.C.T. 2601.
19.5.81

The Editor,
Woroni.

Dear Sir,

Through this letter I wish to inform your readers that students from the distant silver city of Broken Hill are presently forming their own Society on the ANU campus.

The group is tentatively known as The ANU Barrier Ambassadors and its stated aims and objects are:

1. To promote the interest of Broken Hill,
2. To foster discussion of Broken Hill, and
3. To have a piss up as often as possible.

Towards these ends we are presently seeking affiliation to the ANU Students Association. To be affiliated we need at least 15 undergraduate students who were born or have lived in the West Darling/Riverina district. Since living in Canberra is about as exciting as watching a plank warp, no true Broken Hillian could fail to become involved in the Society's objectives (especially number three).

We propose first of all to hold a Gala West End tasting sometime around the 29 May, and all persons from the West Darling/Riverina district are invited to attend. If you are interested please contact either Chris Shepherd (Toad Hall room D305 or phone 494722), Darren Sanderson (Burton Hall room 241) or Robert Barulovich (Burton Hall room 234 or phone 493083).

Yours,
THOMAS HILLSIDE



The Australian Liberal Students Federation concluded its 34th Annual Council in Melbourne at the weekend after confirming their position on voluntary student unionism and, subject to constituent ratification, their opposition to the introduction of tertiary education fees.

The Council also passed motions urging the increase of foreign aid to 0.7% of GNP and supporting the leadership of Malcolm Fraser, the Federation's Patron.

The Council was opened by the Rt Hon. Michael Hodgman. He praised the Federation for maintaining "a watchdog role" over the activities of Student unions and the national body, the AUS, and in particular how student union fees were being expended.

Mr Hodgman said that the Federation waged "a most heroic battle against extremist Left-wing elements on campuses around Australia."

The Minister for Education, Wal Fife, in addressing the Council said that legislation would be introduced during this session of Parliament to abolish compulsory student fees for political purposes at ANU. He regretted the interference in the University's administration, but emphasized their failure to end the compulsory fees paid by all students which go to fund political groups.

Similar legislation to be introduced in Victoria was announced by the Victorian Premier, Dick Hamer, during a dinner at the Down Town Hotel during the Conference.

The Council, represented by Liberal Student Societies throughout Australia, divided quickly into distinctive groupings. The extreme right-wing members were limited to the Western Australian delegates. Their opponents, more numerous in number, were spearheaded by progressive elements from the NSW campuses and delegates from ANU. The Victorian campuses were represented by proponents of unrestricted free enterprise, with the notable exception of La Trobe, and SCV Toorak, which adopted anti-fees policies.

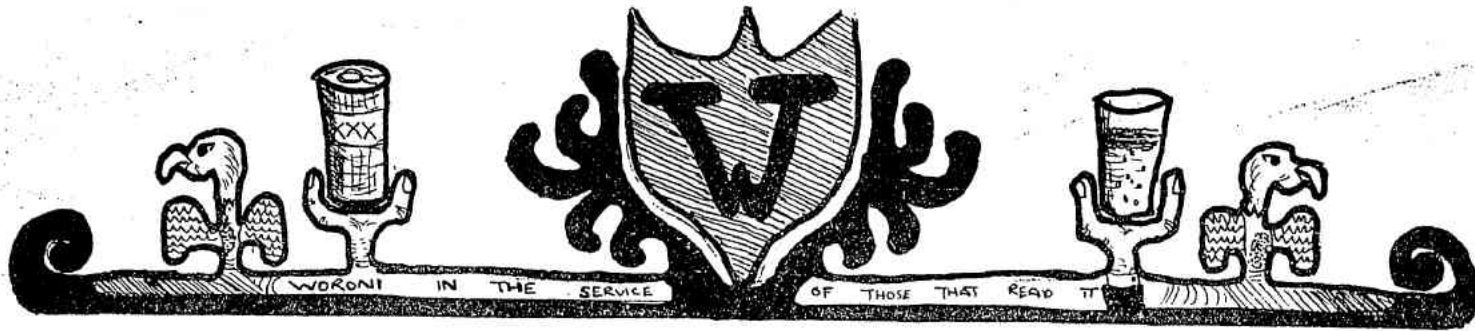
The highlight of the Council for some delegates was undoubtedly the demonstration against AUS. About 40 students marched on the AUS offices in Lygon Street, Melbourne. They bore placards condemning AUS for their compulsory imposition of fees and their political stance, which the demonstrators described as being "completely unrepresentative of student opinion around Australia".

The protestors occupied the AUS offices for 20 minutes singing anti-AUS songs and chanting slogans which proclaimed they wanted AUS, and how did they want it, DEAD.

The Council is without doubt extremely influential in government circles, both state and national. In this way it rivals AUS in being the most powerful student body in Australia. The new executive elected at the Council will lobby the government against the imposition of tertiary fees as well as supporting voluntary non-academic fees and voluntary student unionism.

The Council officially concluded with the Federation's Patron, the Rt Hon. Malcolm Fraser addressing the delegates at a dinner held at the Hotel Australia. The newly elected President of ALSF, David Bloom, praised the Prime Minister for his strength of leadership and conveyed to him a motion which read "That this Federation supports the Prime Minister's actions in ensuring a strong and united coalition government in Canberra". This motion was carried without dissent. Despite this, several delegates were unhappy with Fraser's tactics and clearly favoured Peacock as an alternate leader. It required all the talents of the past-President, Eric Abetz, to prevent dissent being moved by a number of delegates.

The Conference again demonstrated the power and influence of Liberal students throughout Australia. The silent majority are being represented in a positive and forthright manner.



WORONI

